The Epic Journey of the **Scottish Prisoners of 1650**

William Penn's **'Holy Experiment'**

Abel Buell: *Colonial Mapmaker and Counterfeiter*

American Spirit

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2019

Who Is DAR Member #1000000?

ASK AMY!

Visions of America

Historic Ski Lodges

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American Spirit

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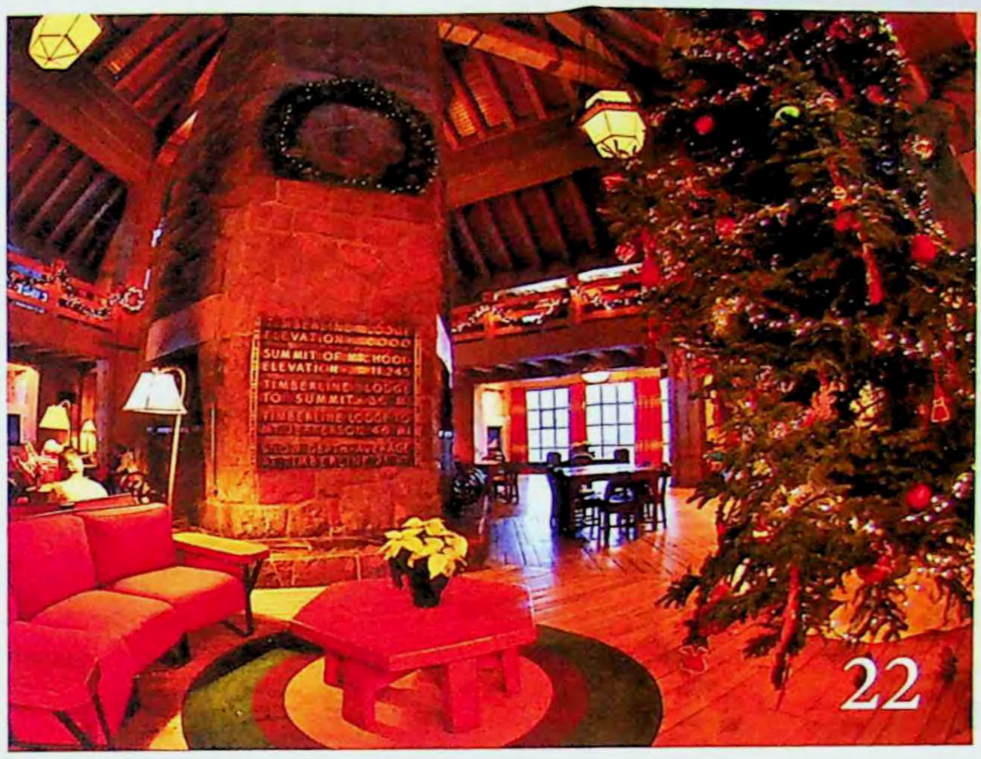
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BY BILL HUDGINS





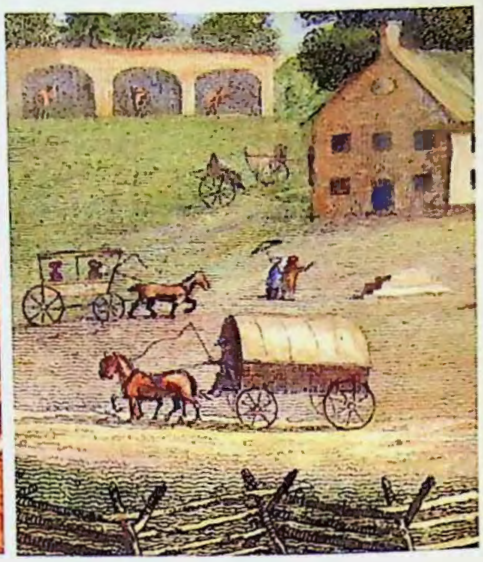




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From the President General

As you gather with family and friends to celebrate the holiday season in the months ahead, I hope that you will reflect on our many national blessings made possible by the sacrifices of the men and women who achieved American Independence, as well as those who have maintained it through service in our Armed Forces. We are the beneficiaries of their choice to risk everything in order to win/retain freedoms, rights and institutions of democracy that remain the envy of the world. Be proud of your heritage. Honor their courageous example.



And prepare yourself for another wonderful issue of *American Spirit*! Among many pages of great stories, this edition includes features on the William Penn family, the Scottish prisoners of 1650, historic ski lodges and, just in time, the story behind many of our favorite Christmas carols.

We express our sincere appreciation to the outstanding members of Fox River Valley Chapter, winners of our annual Spread the American Spirit contest. These enthusiastic Daughters took top honors in our competition for the fourth (and record!) consecutive year. The story they selected shines a light on Frances Willard, whose Evanston, Ill., home was the informal headquarters of the Women's Christian Temperance Union when she served as that organization's president. A noted social reformer and suffragist, Ms. Willard was also a member of the NSDAR's Chicago Chapter and later, the Fort Dearborn Chapter.

While we are proud of Ms. Willard and every woman who has documented her heritage in order to join DAR, we were absolutely delighted last month to welcome "Ask Amy" advice columnist and bestselling author Amy Dickinson as our 1 millionth member! With more than 22 million readers and regular appearances on network radio and television, Ms. Dickinson joins our growing and relevant service organization as a vibrant example of Today's DAR. She is a descendant of Patriot Wagon Master Benjamin Genung of New Jersey and is proud to reside in the small upstate New York community of Freeville. She doesn't live far from where, according to family history, her ancestor arrived with oxen and a wagon to first plow his land in 1790. Amy is especially pleased to honor Patriot Genung's memory because his is a maternal line with no male heirs to carry forward the surname.

She is now one of more than 186,000 women who are united in service through DAR. If you are not yet a member, we hope that you, too, will consider joining us. For those who have already documented your descent from a Patriot and have embraced our mission of service, thank you for being "one in a million!" Please be sure to extend the invitation to join our vibrant Society to community leaders, Facebook friends and, of course, family members. Encourage them to become a part of our worldwide patriotic sisterhood whose mission has never been more important to celebrating America's past—or its future.

Denise Doring VanBuren

DAR *Million Members* Celebration

Who Is DAR Member #1000000? *Ask Amy!*



Amy Dickinson has to laugh at some of the letters she receives. She particularly likes the ones that suggest she ask her staff to do something. "It's funny, because there is no staff," she said. "It's just me."

It may seem that the daily advice columnist for the *Chicago Tribune*, whose sage advice as "Ask Amy" runs in more than 150 newspapers and is read by an estimated 22 million readers daily, would have people working for her. But, Ms. Dickinson doesn't—and she thinks her column is better for it.

"It has turned out to be a huge asset," she said. "The fact that I'm completely in charge of the questions I answer helps give my column a unique voice."

Not only does Ms. Dickinson choose the letters and craft the responses, sometimes based on research and interviews she conducts, but she also sifts through all her mail. In a typical week, she receives about 2,000 questions, the majority of them delivered electronically. Email is the most popular, followed by Facebook, Twitter and her website, amydickinson.com. She also makes a weekly trek to her local post office to pick up a bin of letters.



Amy Dickinson visits her Patriot ancestor's grave near her home in Freeville, N.Y.

Ms. Dickinson took over as the *Tribune*'s advice columnist in 2003, beating out the other front-running applicants thanks to her winning combination of wisdom, wit and wide-ranging life experience. She grew up in a small town, her father abandoned the family when she was 12, her mother started college at Cornell at the age of 48 (later becoming a professor there), and she was a divorced, single mother.

Ms. Dickinson gives credit to her late mother, Jane, for many of the blessings in her life, including her ability to give sage advice to strangers. "I was the youngest of four, so I was always getting unsolicited advice," she said.

Ms. Dickinson had been living in Chicago with her daughter, Emily, when she decided to return to her hometown, Freeville, N.Y., to be closer to her aging mother. She became reacquainted with Bruno Schickel, a childhood family friend, and they married in 2008.

Ms. Dickinson moved into her husband's home but kept her house in tiny Freeville, six miles away, as her office. Most days, she commutes to her office (stopping at Dunkin' Donuts on the way, without fail), where she works on her column and has written two memoirs. The latest, *Strangers Tend to Tell Me Things* (Hachette, 2017) details the life journey that led her back home.

Her love of books, reading and writing can also be credited to her mother. "I grew up in a household that many people would consider disadvantaged, but I hit the jackpot because my mother was a huge reader," she said. "Having access to books and ideas completely formed my life."

BREN LANDON; AMY DICKINSON

In her spare time, Ms. Dickinson volunteers at her local library and is involved in the national, early childhood literacy-focused Children's Reading Connection, serving as spokesperson for its "A Book on Every Bed" campaign. Last year, she was named a member of the Horatio Alger Association, where she mentors scholarship recipients who are facing adversities similar to the ones she faced. She also makes sure to always have a children's book in her purse, just in case. On a recent flight to Chicago, a trip she makes once a month to meet with editors and serve as a panelist on NPR's live quiz show "Wait, Wait, Don't Tell Me," she sat next to a 3-year-old. "It was great," she said. "We just looked at books the whole time."

Literacy is her first passion, but patriotism isn't far behind. Ms. Dickinson has participated in naturalization ceremonies, speaking to the newly minted citizens and inspiring them to "embrace and exercise all the new freedoms they have," she said. "What happens in a naturalization ceremony is so powerful, because we all become equal. It doesn't matter how long someone has lived here, we're all the same and we all have the same rights and responsibilities."

Joining the DAR feels like opening a great new chapter in my family's long history. My long-ago ancestors served ... in a spirit of rebellion to establish a new society, built on ... the power of ideas to change the world ..."

On a recent trip to France with Mr. Schickel, she let her Twitter followers know that she would be in Normandy, asking if anyone wanted her to visit a grave on their behalf. Six complete strangers took her up on the offer. "It was such an easy thing to do, and these relatives and friends of the fallen were thrilled, and that made me so happy," she said.

Joining the DAR was an easy decision for Ms. Dickinson, who appreciates how the organization's mission and work align so well with her own passions. She's thrilled about the honor of being the organization's 1 millionth member.

"Joining the DAR feels like opening a great new chapter in my family's long history," she said. "My long-ago ancestors served alongside countless others in a spirit of rebellion to establish a new society, built on ideals of freedom, equality, democracy and the power of ideas to change the world. Our country continues to remake itself in new ways—as it should—and I believe it is a celebration of our history to passionately engage in our country's future by embracing new citizens and new ideas, and by upholding the rights of all people to determine their destiny." ✪

BREN LANDON

DAR Members Share What Makes Them One in a Million



Since 1890, 1 million women have found passion and purpose in the DAR's vibrant, timeless mission. For the past several months the organization has been celebrating its members by highlighting the stories of Daughters past and present. And the celebration is ongoing.

The DAR Million Members Celebration website, found at www.dar.org/million, is a resource for diving into DAR's history and the significant impact of some of its early DAR members. The site also highlights fascinating stories of Today's Daughters, those contemporary members profiled in previous issues of *American Spirit*.

The celebration is interactive, too. The campaign invites Daughters who make up the heart of the DAR to share the values and rewards of membership. Watch member testimonials or post your own "one in a million" story on the DAR Million Members Facebook page at www.facebook.com/DARMillionMembersCelebration.



DAR Member #1000000 signs her Application papers at the DAR Library.



Carving a Reputation

John Fox, a soldier during the French and Indian War, made good use of his free time by carving maps and designs on powder horns for other soldiers. Known examples of his work date from 1759 to 1764. Fox likely served under Colonel Henry Bouquet, until Fox deserted the British Army in May 1764. Just before he fled, he created this intricately detailed horn that bears graphic depictions of the vulnerable and contested frontier lands, especially of Western Pennsylvania.

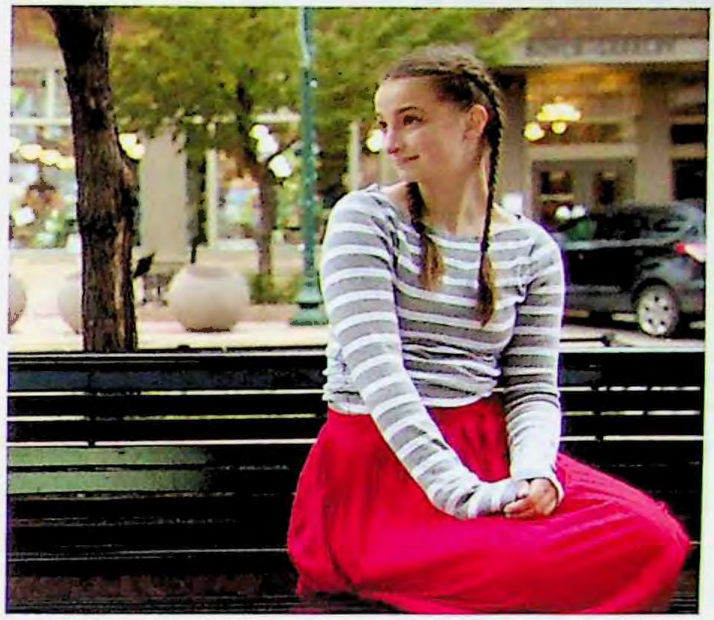
Fox's map begins in Philadelphia and continues northwest farther into Pennsylvania, past "Laganeer" (Ligonier) to Fort Pitt, and on to Erie, Pa., and New York. It illustrates the circuitous geographic progression and movement throughout the hotly contested region during the French and Indian War. Fox included fortifications, rivers and buildings. His forts and other carvings, including the Widow Gray's Horse, a Masonic compass, and the British coat of arms complete with the lion and the unicorn, would have been visually familiar to soldiers in the 1760s. ☼

—Carrie Blough

CARRIE BLOUGH

By Lena Anthony

On Her Way



Madeline McElroy, diagnosed at age 7 with Type 1 diabetes, is enthusiastic about sharing what she knows about the disease—in the hopes of demystifying it and helping others cope.

"I was diagnosed at such a young age, so it's always been a part of my life," said the member of Mary Chilton DAR Chapter, Sioux Falls, S.D. "But I never want to use my diagnosis as an excuse. It may be part of my life, but it doesn't run my life."

Ms. McElroy, now 18 and a college student, certainly never let the disease keep her from staying busy. She's been active in theater, improv comedy, show choir, dance, horseback riding and hunting.

When she was first diagnosed, Ms. McElroy and her family immediately got involved with the local chapter of JDRF (formerly called the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation). Though she missed that year's JDRF One Walk fundraiser, she has proudly participated every year since.

Four years ago, she was selected to represent South Dakota as a Teen Ambassador at the JDRF Children's Congress. In addition to doing media spots that aired in her home state, she traveled to Washington, D.C., to meet with fellow teens from around the world who also have Type 1 diabetes. Because of her interest in horseback riding, Ms. McElroy was paired with a teen from Israel with similar hobbies.

"It was interesting to hear how diabetes is treated in other parts of the world," she said. "There are some innovative technologies and treatments in other countries that aren't yet available in the United States."

The three-day trip culminated in meetings with her members of Congress, with whom she shared her story and encouraged to support bills that provide funding for Type 1 diabetes research. She had met them previously at events back in South Dakota, but those brief encounters didn't take the edge off the nervousness she felt talking to them again.

"I was shaking the first time I met them," she said. "The entire time my feet would not stop wiggling."

But her concerns were unfounded, thanks to a background in theater, her love of talking to people and a sudden wave of confidence. "After that first meeting, everyone who was there said, 'Wow, you can speak well,'" she said. "I wanted to get my points across but also enjoy the experience."

She returned to the nation's capital in summer 2019 to serve as a Page at the DAR Continental Congress.

"[DAR Continental Congress was] an empowering experience, being surrounded by all these amazing women. It was so much fun learning about the history of the organization and all the things we do in the world. It's a spectacular organization."

MADELINE McELROY

"What an empowering experience, being surrounded by all these amazing women," she said, describing her week at DAR headquarters. "It was so much fun learning about the history of the organization and all the things we do in the world. It's a spectacular organization."

Ms. McElroy is now back in Sioux Falls, finishing her first semester at Augustana University. She enjoys telling new friends about how she's part "cyborg."

"I wear an insulin pump, which makes me feel like a cyborg," she said. "I think it's the coolest thing ever. It's a great conversation starter."

Ms. McElroy said she's inspired to speak so openly about her diabetes because she knows the impact it could have.

"I'm always happy to meet someone else with Type 1 diabetes," she said. "But I also know their experience might not be my experience. I try to think about them when I'm sharing my story. If I can help diabetes seem less scary, then maybe I can help them feel more empowered."

MADELINE MCELROY

SERVICE TO AMERICA

SPOTLIGHTING DAR VOLUNTEERS WHO GIVE BACK TO THEIR COMMUNITIES IN MEANINGFUL WAYS

Monumental Journey

HONOR FLIGHT VOLUNTEERS SHOW RESPECT FOR VETERANS' SACRIFICE



Left to right: Bernie Roback, Cherry Walker, Lois Fricke and Linda Hollywood are some of the Pithlochaskotee DAR Chapter members who are active in welcoming home Honor Flight veterans.

The Honor Flight Network is a nonprofit organization that sends veterans to Washington, D.C., to visit the memorials built in their honor. Through the help of volunteers across the country, many of whom are DAR members, Honor Flights give these heroes the welcome home they deserve, thanking them for serving the country and helping some heal emotional scars by giving them the opportunity to reflect on their military careers in a supportive environment.



Janice Spence Wilmot is a volunteer quilter with Quilts of Valor.

Sherri Fries, a member of Falls Church DAR Chapter, Falls Church, Va., is active with Honor Flight in Northern Virginia, where she regularly welcomes flights as they arrive in airports around Washington, D.C. Mrs. Fries said that interested parties can get involved at their local hubs by welcoming veterans home or seeing them off on their trip, sponsoring a veteran's trip, or paying to accompany a veteran on a flight as a guardian. Her volunteer group encourages bystanders to stand up, clap and shake the veterans' hands, which can be a moving experience for all. "Many Vietnam Veterans coming off the Honor Flights have tears in their eyes, and many say this is their first real welcome home," Mrs. Fries said. She also volunteers as a guardian, where part of her task is to describe the monuments to veterans.

Members of Pithlochaskotee DAR Chapter, New Port Richey, Fla., and their families join other organizations at the St. Petersburg–Clearwater International Airport to greet veterans returning from their Honor Flight trips. Members wear patriotic colors, and they shake hands and even sometimes exchange hugs with veterans while thanking them for their service. "It is an emotional experience," said Linda Hollywood, DAR Service to Veterans Chapter Chair. "Many veterans have rarely or maybe never heard the words, 'Thank you for your service.' It is a rewarding, heartwarming experience for everyone!"

Other volunteer opportunities include preparing or serving meals to the veterans before flights, during the trip or for reunion luncheons. Rachel Trousdale, member of Boston Tea Party DAR Chapter, Boston, Mass., helped set up for an Honor Flight Southern Nevada reunion luncheon in Las Vegas, Nev. "The experience doesn't end at the airport when they get home," she said. "The reunions allow the veterans to relax and enjoy a meal with companions from their trip, as well as the opportunity to relive the experience through slideshows and shared memories."

Mrs. Trousdale volunteered with her mother and fellow chapter member, Mary Tisdale, and her daughter River, who assisted in handing out certificates to veterans. At the luncheon, Mrs. Trousdale was able to surprise her father, Major William Tisdale, USAF (ret.), with a Quilt of Valor. He had attended a previous Honor Flight as a guardian.

Volunteers can also assist the Honor Flight Network through fundraising efforts to help cover the costs of a veteran's flight, meals and accommodations. Because the program is so popular among DAR members and chapters across the country, a National Vice Chairmanship was created under the DAR Service to Veterans Committee, and Susan Bowman now serves in that role. For more information, visit www.honorflight.org; DAR members can also visit www.dar.org/ServiceforVets for committee information and updates.



DAR members help serve veterans at an Honor Flight Dinner at the Knights of Columbus hall in Arlington, Va.

DAR HISTORIC
PRESERVATION GRANTS

SUPPORTING WORTHY PRESERVATION PROJECTS NATIONWIDE FOCUSED ON THE MISSION OF THE DAR

Raising a New Roof for the Houston Mansion



The Houston Mansion, originally constructed near Hunter, N.D., was relocated in the early 1970s to the educational village of Bonanzaville in West Fargo, N.D. Managed by the Cass County Historical Society (CCHS), Bonanzaville is made up of many historic buildings from throughout the county that have been moved from their original locations. The village offers visitors the opportunity to explore different types of historic structures, giving them a better understanding of the history of the Red River Valley.

The house provides visitors with an excellent example of the bonanza farms that were once common in the area. These large farms, named after the Spanish word for "good weather" or "good fortune," brought prosperity to North Dakota through industrial-scale farming. (Learn more about bonanza farms in the November/December 2018 issue.)



Members of Dacotah DAR Chapter often volunteer at Bonanzaville. The chapter celebrated its 100th anniversary there and placed a bench outside the Houston Mansion.

Scottish immigrant David Houston built the Houston Mansion for $7,000 in 1881. Houston was not only a prominent farmer in the area, but he also invented farm plows and his own brand of wheat. In 1881, he also helped invent a device that revolutionized photography—a film-rolling mechanism that allowed cameras to be handheld. Instead of using bulky film plates, his patent enabled film to be wound on rolls, proving instrumental in the creation of a portable box camera. Eventually Houston sold his patent to Kodak founder George Eastman, for which he received a $5,700 lump sum, as well as monthly payments from the sale of the cameras for life. When Houston died in 1906, he left his remaining 21 patents to Eastman.

Houston included many advanced-for-the-time period details in his home, including a bathroom. The most impressive of these additions, however, was a hot air furnace located in the basement that supplied heat through metal conduits and air registers. The rest of the two-story house was elegantly designed with maple floors, cherry and oak wainscoting, a beautiful walnut staircase, and large parlors for receiving guests on both floors.

After a leak was discovered in the roof, the CCHS learned that the entire roof needed to be replaced. Thanks to a DAR Historic Preservation Grant, the CCHS was able to repair and re-shingle it, preventing any future damage to the building's interior. Funding for this project was made possible through the sponsorship of Dacotah DAR Chapter, Fargo, N.D.

The entire roof was stripped of all its shingles, and rotted or damaged boards were replaced. An ice and water shield was installed on the eves and valleys, and a new synthetic underlayment was installed for added protection. Other repairs included a metal drip edge around the perimeter, and the replacement of the valley metal, roof vents and sewer pipe boots.

"Today, the project is complete, and the home, with all its beautiful woodwork, staircase, lighting and furnishings, is safe from the outside elements," said Brenda Warren, Executive Director of CCHS Bonanzaville. "We will be keeping a close eye on the Houston Mansion to ensure that it is kept in good condition for future generations to tour this magnificent home."

The DAR Historic Preservation Grants program invites public charity 501(c)(3) organizations to apply for matching fund grants to support worthwhile local projects related to historic preservation. For more details on applying for a DAR Historic Preservation Grant, visit www.dar.org/grants.

Holiday BOOK GUIDE

Looking for a few good books to give as holiday gifts? *American Spirit* has compiled some shiny new volumes and a few old favorites to satisfy readers of varied interests and ages.

For the early American history enthusiast ...

Founding Mothers: The Women Who Raised Our Nation (Harper Perennial, 2005) and *Ladies of Liberty* (Harper Perennial, 2009), a pair of books by journalist and best-selling author Cokie Roberts, who died September 17, 2019, frame the key women of the Revolutionary period. In addition to detailing the influence of revered American women such as Abigail Adams and Dolley Madison, they also spotlight other female pioneers, such as essayist Judith Sargent Murray, philanthropist Isabella Graham, and women's education advocates Elizabeth Seton and Rebecca Grantz. However, the star of *Ladies of Liberty* is Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams, whose diplomatic treks with her husband John Quincy Adams to Russia and Paris, personal tragedy, and life as a first lady continue to fascinate.

Signing Their Rights Away: The Fame and Misfortune of the Men Who Signed the United States Constitution (Quirk Books, 2019) by husband-and-wife writing team Denise Kiernan and Joseph D'Agnese introduces readers to the 39 men who met in the summer of 1787 and put their names to the U.S. Constitution. Despite their differences, these men were able to craft what is now considered the world's oldest living constitution.



For the baseball fan ...

Eric Enders' *Ballparks: A Journey Through the Fields of the Past, Present, and Future* (Chartwell Books, 2018) takes readers inside every Major League ballpark, with photos and stories about historic stadiums such as Wrigley Field, Fenway Park and Dodger Stadium, as well as new stadiums such as the Atlanta Braves' SunTrust Park, the Minneapolis Twins' Target Field, and New York's Yankee Stadium and Citifield. The beautiful volume also sneaks in forgotten treasures like Shibe Park in Philadelphia, Sportsman's Park in St. Louis and all five parks of the Detroit Tigers. It even features a tear-out checklist to mark ballparks as you visit them.

For the armchair astronomer ...

Apollo Expeditions to the Moon: The NASA History 50th Anniversary Edition by Edgar M. Cortright (Dover Publications, 2019) commemorates the 50th anniversary of the July 20, 1969, moon landing with an insider's view of the space program. Designed with more than 160 color photographs and scores of black-and-white illustrations, the book features essays by engineers, astronauts and administrators who recall the program's unprecedented challenges. This newly expanded edition includes a chronology of the Apollo project and contributions from astronauts Michael Collins, Buzz Aldrin, Alan Shepard and others.

For the booster of American ingenuity ...

David McCullough: Great Achievements in American History (Simon & Schuster, 2017) is a boxed set made up of three of the acclaimed historian's volumes: *The Great Bridge*, the dramatic story of the building of the Brooklyn Bridge; *The Path Between the Seas*, the chronicle of the creation of the Panama Canal; and *The Wright Brothers* about the pioneers of flight, Wilbur and Orville Wright. (*American Spirit* will review McCullough's 2019 book, *The Pioneers: The Heroic Story of the Settlers Who Brought the American Ideal West*, in a future issue.)

For the military buff in training ...

The Women of Action series from the Chicago Review Press offers accessible biographies that introduce young adults to courageous and conviction-filled women and girls. The latest volume, *Women Heroes of the U.S. Army: Remarkable Soldiers From the American Revolution to Today* (2019) by Ann McCallum Staats, profiles 14 women, including Margaret Cochran Corbin, who

IRYNA DANYLIUK/GETTY IMAGES



took up her husband's cannon after he died in a Revolutionary battle; Cathay Williams, a freed slave who dressed as a man for two years to fight as a Buffalo Soldier; and Colonel Oveta Culp Hobby, the first director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps during World War II.

A related book for 8- to 12-year-olds, *Heroism Begins with Her: Inspiring Stories of Bold, Brave, and Gutsy Women in the U.S. Military* (Harper Collins, 2019), tells of the achievements of women who have served in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines and Coast Guard as nurses, pilots, engineers, soldiers and more. Winifred Conkling, with illustrations by Julia Kuo, profiles more than 80 women, describing those who dressed as men, worked for little pay and no benefits, and endured prejudice to break down barriers and earn their place beside their fellow servicemen.

For the budding young historian ...

A new time traveling series makes history approachable, engaging and funny for young readers. In *The Thrifty Guide to the American Revolution: A Handbook for Time Travelers* (Penguin Young Readers Group, 2019), Jonathan W. Stokes, with illustrations by David Sossella, gives advice on such dilemmas as how to join Paul Revere's spy ring at the Green Dragon Tavern, how to enlist in General Washington's rebel army and how to summon the strength to storm a British gun battery when you haven't eaten for three days.

In *Kid Presidents: True Tales of Childhood from America's Presidents* (Quirk Books, 2014) by David Stabler and illustrated by Doogie Horner, funny childhood biographies and full-color illustrations show how George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Teddy Roosevelt, Barack Obama and other presidents faced kid-sized challenges growing up in America.

For the young leader ...

Sofia Valdez, Future Prez (Abrams, 2019) by Andrea Beaty, with illustrations by David Roberts, stars Sofia as a community leader who stands up for what she believes in. Other books in the Questioneers Collection are *Iggy Peck, Architect*; *Rosie Revere, Engineer*; and *Ada Twist, Scientist*.

Vashti Harrison's *Little Leaders: Bold Women in Black History* (Little, Brown Books for Young Readers, 2017) highlights 40 trailblazing black women throughout U.S. history, including abolitionist Sojourner Truth, pilot Bessie Coleman, chemist Alice Ball, politician Shirley Chisholm, mathematician Katherine Johnson and poet Maya Angelou.

For the National Park lover ...

The award-winning *National Parks of the USA* (Wide Eyed Editions, 2018) by Kate Siber and illustrated by Chris Turnham is packed with maps and fascinating facts about 21 national parks from coast-to-coast, including the Everglades, Grand Canyon and the Rocky Mountains. Each park is introduced by a lush illustration of one of its iconic scenes and a summary of its main features, flora and fauna. ☼ —*Jamie Roberts*

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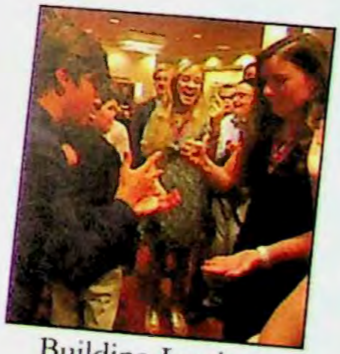
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Monument Circle in Indianapolis

— VETERANS DAY 2019 —

Shining the Light on Veterans

Although World War I officially ended with the Treaty of Versailles on June 28, 1919, fighting ceased seven months earlier after an armistice between the allied nations and Germany commenced on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month. In November 1919, President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed November 11 as the first commemoration of Armistice Day.

Today, Veterans Day has grown to celebrate all veterans. Events are planned for almost every corner of the nation on November 11, 2019, and the days surrounding the national holiday. Here are a few worthy of notice:

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Armistice Day was originally set aside to honor veterans of World War I, but a World War II veteran from Birmingham named Raymond Weeks had an idea to expand its meaning. In 1947, he led a delegation to Washington, D.C., to convince then-Army Chief of Staff General Dwight Eisenhower to create a national holiday that honored all veterans. In 1954, President Eisenhower signed legislation establishing November 11 as Veterans Day.


Birmingham's Veterans Day Parade

President Reagan honored Weeks with the Presidential Citizenship Medal in 1982 at the White House. Weeks led the first National Veterans Day Parade in 1947 in Alabama, and he continued the tradition until he died in 1985.

This year, in addition to an awards dinner for veterans and a parade, the city's Cathedral Church of the Advent will hold a memorial service on November 11 at 8:30 a.m. to recognize and honor veterans who have passed away since last year. The service will be conducted by the Forty and Eight, an independent, by invitation, honor organization of male and female U.S. veterans, founded in 1920 by American veterans returning from France after World War I.

To learn more about Birmingham's Veterans Day events, visit http://nationalveteransday.org.

BRANSON, MO.

Branson's Veterans Homecoming Week begins November 5 and runs through November 11 with special events honoring veterans and active duty Armed Forces personnel and their families. The commemoration includes viewings of the traveling Vietnam Veterans Wall; reunions of specific combat groups; an afternoon dessert event for gold, silver and blue star mothers; memorial services and a parade. The week also features limited engagement shows by such performers as The Oak Ridge Boys, Wynonna Judd, Mickey Gilley & Johnny Lee, Neal McCoy, the Texas Tenors and Tony Orlando. For more information, visit www.bransontourismcenter.com/holidays/veterans-week.

HOUSTON

Houston is thought to have the second-largest veteran population in the nation with more than 250,000 veteran residents, and the scale of its annual "Houston Salutes American Heroes Veterans Day Celebration" bolsters that claim. This year's event will begin at 10 a.m. on November 11 with a keynote speaker recognizing local heroes. A Moment of Silence will remember the 101st anniversary of the signing of the Armistice ending World War I. The American Heroes Parade will begin at 11 a.m. For more information, visit www.houstontx.gov/nov11.

INDIANAPOLIS

Beginning November 9, 2019, Indianapolis' Monument Circle and its Soldiers and Sailors Monument will be the site of a seasonally themed light show and nightly salute to veterans. The show will feature lights and video projections synchronized with an Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra original score. Recently given a face-lift, the iconic monument is one of the city's numerous memorials dedicated to honoring veterans, including the Congressional Medal of Honor memorial. Learn more at www.visitindy.com/indianapolis-shining-a-light.

— THE ROAD TO THE 19TH AMENDMENT —

'Hard Won; Not Done': Iowa Honors Its Citizens' Efforts for Women's Suffrage

Iowa is commemorating the centennial of the ratification of the 19th Amendment with "Hard Won; Not Done," a campaign to tell the suffrage story from an Iowa perspective. Among the special projects throughout the state in 2020 is a kick-off event February 14, 2020, at the Carrie Chapman Catt Center at Iowa State University in Ames, Iowa. Abigail Adams DAR Chapter, Des Moines, will be involved in the event, and another chapter, Jean Marie Cardinell, Des Moines, has already begun a series of programs and member road trips on the topic of women's suffrage.



Carrie Chapman Catt

Iowa is proud of its record of citizens working on a grassroots level to build support and rally the state legislature to enable women to vote. Iowa's Carrie Chapman Catt, twice president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, took the suffrage fight nationwide with a four-pronged strategy called "The Winning Plan." (Learn more about the Winning Plan at http://sdrc.lib.uiowa.edu/exhibits/suffrage/1916plan.html.)

In 1908, Iowa women staged one of America's first suffrage parades in America. Led by Reverend Eleanor E. Gordon and Mary Jane Coggeshell of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, 100 women paraded through Boone, Iowa, with band music, open air speeches, signs and banners.

After Congress finally voted in favor of the 19th Amendment on June 4, 1919, at least 36 states needed to vote in favor of it for it to become law. On July 2, 1919, Iowa was the 10th state to do so. Tennessee, the 36th state, voted in favor on August 18, 1920, and national certification occurred on August 26, 1920.

For more information on "Hard Won; Not Done" campaign events in Iowa throughout 2020, visit https://19th-amendment-centennial.org.

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What's in a Name

Discover the meaning behind some of the DAR chapters' unique names.

John Athey Chapter, Oakley, Kan., was organized on August 4, 1949, with 16 members, and Adah Mitchem as Organizing Regent. Mrs. Mitchem's twin sister, Ruth Cushman, completed the genealogical research necessary to admit new members. The chapter honored the two women by choosing their ancestor for the chapter name: John Athey, who served as a corporal from Virginia during the Revolutionary War. Born in 1730, he married Sarah Forster, daughter of Colonel Thomas Forster. He died in 1830.

Maud Leachman Friesen and Donna Peterson West served in the U.S. Navy during World War II before joining John Athey Chapter.

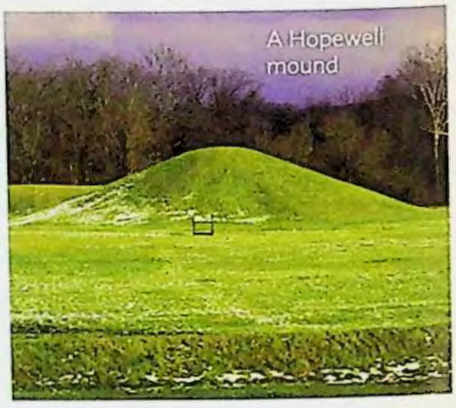


Mary Sibley

Mary Sibley Chapter, Harrisonville, Mo., was organized on January 31, 1970, with 14 members. The chapter chose the name of Mary Sibley, an educator and co-founder of Lindenwood University in St. Charles, Mo. Founded in 1827, it is considered the first women's college west of the Mississippi.

The school traces its roots back to Mary and her husband, George, an early 19th-century U.S. explorer, soldier, American Indian agent and politician. In 1808, George was promoted to chief factor, or agent, at Fort Osage in western Missouri. Mary immediately began teaching the children at the fort.

After the fort was shut down, the couple returned to St. Charles where Mary began teaching young women, helping to start the Lindenwood School for Girls. The school began with two paying students in a modest log cabin. Today, Lindenwood University is a major co-educational, private liberal arts institution with an annual enrollment of more than 8,600 students.



NPS PHOTO/TOM ENGBERG

Hopewell Chapter, West Chester/ Mason, Ohio, was organized on July 20, 2019, and confirmed by NSDAR on August 5, 2019. The chapter's name refers to the Hopewell People who lived primarily in the southern part of Ohio from 100 BC through 400 AD. The Hopewell had sophisticated agriculture, trade and artisan proficiency. They built impressive, geometrically shaped mounds—some of which are recognized as being aligned to heavenly occurrences.

Frances Rebecca Harrison Chapter, Vivian, La., organized March 3, 1957, was named for the granddaughter of Reuben Harrison of Fairfield District, S.C., who served in the Revolutionary War. After his military service, he returned to South Carolina where he lived the remainder of his life.

Continued on page 15

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Making the Constitution More Accessible for All

The Library of Congress recently launched Constitution Annotated (https://constitution.congress.gov), which provides online access to a 3,000-page Senate document that has served for more than a century as the official record of the U.S. Constitution. Constitution Annotated explains in layman's terms the Constitution's origins, how the nation's most important law was crafted and ratified, and how every provision in the Constitution has been interpreted.

The new site features advanced search tools that makes this vital resource more accessible to a wider audience.

"To be successful, collections must be used," said the 14th Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden. "We've taken some of the most comprehensive analysis of our Constitution—the laws that make America what it is—and we're making them easier for everyone to use."

What's in a Name

Continued from page 14

Frances was born in South Carolina and married William Myers. They had three children together. After her husband's death, she married James Harrell. They migrated to Terrapin Creek near Monterey Lake, the area now known as Vivian, to follow Frances' brother. The Harrells had six children. Frances was known to give her time and resources to aid those who were less fortunate.

The Harrell home, which was just north of the Shoreline Oil Refinery, was a two-story house with an outside stairway. The estate covered 1,300 acres from Monterey Lake to just east of the Harrison-Harrell Cemetery, where Frances is buried.



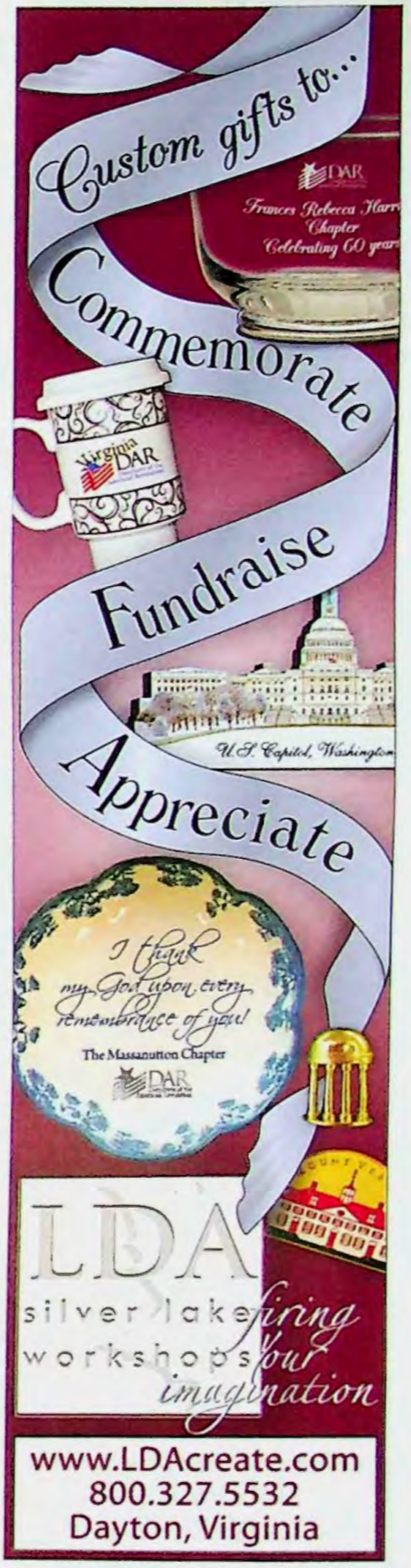
Capturing The Voices of a Movement

Library of Congress Seeks Volunteers to Transcribe Suffragist Stories

In honor of the 100th anniversary of the 19th Amendment granting women the right to vote, the Library of Congress is looking for volunteers to help transcribe more than 16,000 pages of suffragist diaries, letters, speeches and other documents. All are available on the library's crowdsourcing program, "By the People." By transcribing correspondence, diaries and other documents to its website, the Library of Congress seeks to shed light on and build connections to both the giants of the movement—such as Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton—and lesser-known reformers such as Anna E. Dickinson and Mary Church Terrell.

In previous campaigns, volunteers have transcribed the digitized papers of Abraham Lincoln, Clara Barton, Walt Whitman and others. These transcription projects make the library's collections easier to read and word-searchable—and ultimately more accessible for all. Learn more at https://crowd.loc.gov/topics/suffrage-women-fight-for-the-vote.

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In the Galleries

'Patriot Nations: Native Americans in Our Nation's Armed Forces'

Traveling exhibit from the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian

https://americanindian.si.edu/static/patriot-nations

"Patriot Nations" tells the history of the American Indian and Alaska Native men and women who have served in the U.S. military. Native peoples have participated in every major U.S. military encounter from the Revolutionary War to today's conflicts in the Middle East, serving at a higher rate in proportion to their population than any other ethnic group. The 16-panel traveling exhibit documents 250 years of American Indians' military service, and it is being displayed at museums, libraries and other public venues throughout the country. For a list of sites hosting the exhibit over the next few months, including locations in South Dakota, Wyoming, Minnesota and the National World War I Museum in Kansas City, Mo., visit *https://americanindian.si.edu/explore/exhibitions/item?id=958*.

'Beyond Midnight: Paul Revere'

Through January 12, 2020

New-York Historical Society Museum

New York, N.Y.

www.nyhistory.org

Paul Revere will always be remembered as the protagonist in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's 1861 poem, "Paul Revere's Ride," but his work as an innovative and successful silversmith, printmaker and copper manufacturer are often eclipsed by the legend of the midnight journey. The exhibit draws from the American Antiquarian Society's vast collection of Revere engravings, and it also includes silver tea services and noteworthy public commissions such as a bronze courthouse bell.



Coffeepot, tankard, teapot, butter boat, tea tongs and spoons made by Paul Revere in 1773 for Lois Orne and William Paine

'Cost of Revolution: The Life and Death of an Irish Soldier'

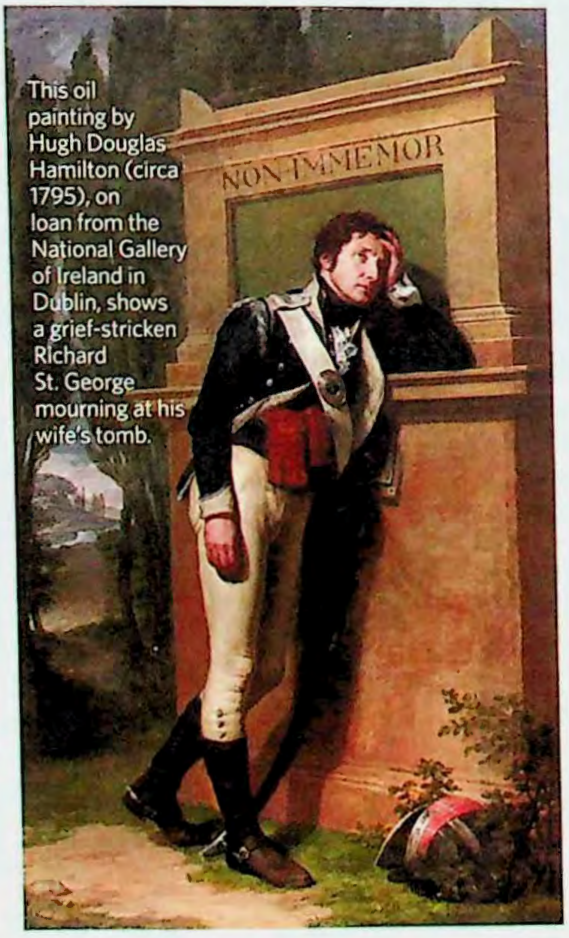
Through March 17, 2020

Museum of the American Revolution

Philadelphia, Pa.

www.amrevmuseum.org

The exhibit tells the previously untold story of Richard St. George, an Irish soldier and artist whose battle trauma and untimely death provide a window into the intertwined histories of the American Revolution and the Irish Revolution of 1798.



This oil painting by Hugh Douglas Hamilton (circa 1795), on loan from the National Gallery of Ireland in Dublin, shows a grief-stricken Richard St. George mourning at his wife's tomb.

The young British Army officer shipped out for New York in 1776 to fight the Continental Army in the American Revolution. Back home, he found his native country caught up in the revolutionary spirit sweeping across America and Europe. In the 1790s, St. George became an outspoken critic of the movement to establish an Irish republic independent from the British Empire. A few months before the outbreak of the Irish Revolution of 1798, tenants at his estate in County Galway ambushed and killed him.

To chronicle St. George's journey, the exhibit features five portraits of the officer (one by Thomas Gainsborough) as well as surviving artwork by St. George himself, including cartoons and sketches from his military service in America. Revealing the physical and emotional toll of war, one sketch depicts St. George being carted off the battlefield after being wounded at the Battle of Germantown, and a signed self-portrait shows him in a forlorn landscape wearing a silk head wrap to cover the scars of his head wound.

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Anchoring Paradise

A HISTORY OF

HONOLULU

By Chuck Lyons and Jamie Roberts

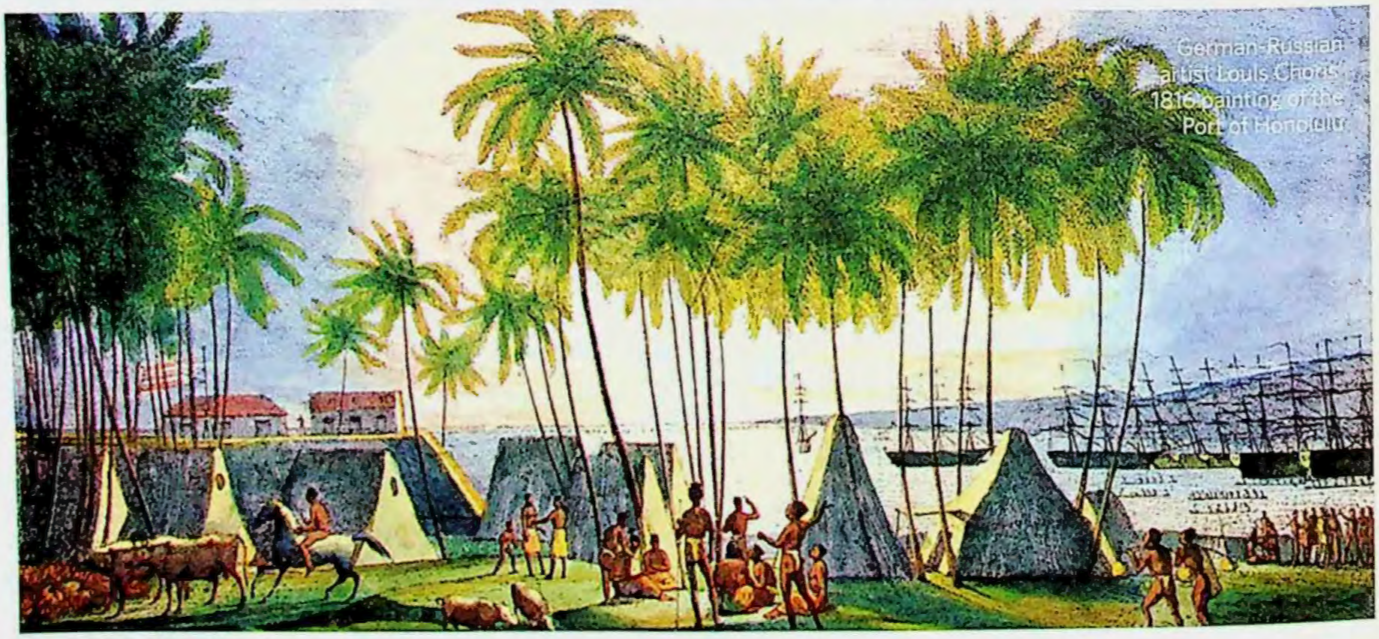


In 1794, the British whaling ship *Butterworth* commanded by Captain William Brown became the first non-Hawaiian vessel to sail into what is now known as Honolulu harbor. (British explorer Captain James Cook, the first known Westerner to spot the island of Oahu on January 18, 1778, missed the harbor completely.) Capt. Brown named the spot "Fair Heaven." The settlement became known as "Honolulu," which can be translated from the Hawaiian as "calm port" or "sheltered harbor." The Honolulu of today grew along the southwest coast of Oahu between the Pacific Ocean and the Ko'olau Mountain Range.

There is evidence that the site was occupied as early as the 11th century, but it was only after Capt. Brown's exploration that the area evolved from a small village of huts to become a waypoint for sandalwood traders, merchant ships sailing between Asia and North America, and whalers in search of fertile hunting grounds. In 1795, King Kamehameha I invaded Oahu and took over the archipelago after subduing other Hawaiian chiefs. Completing his conquest at Nuuanu Pali north of Honolulu, he united the Hawaiian islands under one kingdom in 1810 and moved his capital to the city.

Christian missionaries, especially from the United States, began arriving in 1820 and found around 2,000 people living in the city. The sons of these first missionaries eventually became powerful businessmen who controlled most of the land, setting up large and profitable sugar plantations. Drastically in need of labor to work the fields, plantation owners lured thousands of permanent immigrants from Japan, China, Korea and the Philippines. Unfortunately, Europeans brought diseases that killed great numbers of the native Hawaiian population.

Honolulu was briefly occupied by the Russians in 1816, the British in 1843, and the French in 1849, but after each



German-Russian artist Louis Choris' 1816 painting of the Port of Honolulu

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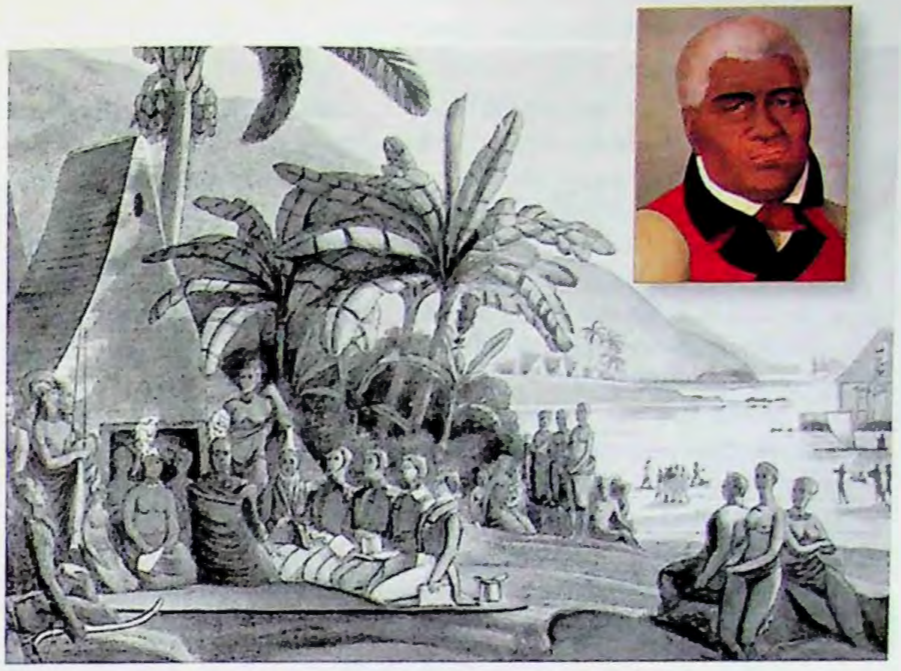
occupation the monarchy was restored. But in 1893, the monarchy was overthrown by a group of businessmen, mostly American sugar and pineapple planters backed by U.S. Marine and Navy personnel, who forced Queen Liliuokalani to abdicate.

President Grover Cleveland deplored the takeover, writing that "a substantial wrong has thus been done which a due regard for our national character as well as the rights of the injured people require we should endeavor to repair." He withdrew the annexation treaty that was before the Senate, but his recommendation that the monarchy be restored was rejected by Congress, and public sentiment seemed to favor annexation. Eventually, President William McKinley signed a joint resolution annexing the islands to the United States in 1898. Hawaii was made a territory in 1900, and Sanford B. Dole, the son of American missionaries from Maine, became its first territorial governor.

Bubonic plague hit the city in late 1899, killing 40 people and leading to an even greater tragedy. In response to the plague, the city began burning buildings where plague had been located. On January 20, 1900, winds fanned the flames of some of those fires, which grew out of control and burned through 17 acres of the city. Seven thousand residents of the area were left homeless.

Another, more-familiar disaster hit the city on December 7, 1941. A Japanese bombing attack on the U.S. Naval installation at Pearl Harbor and several military targets throughout the island killed 2,341 sailors, soldiers and Marines and 49 civilians. More than 1,000 were wounded. The Japanese sunk or damaged eight battleships, damaged several other vessels and destroyed 188 planes. But the city survived, and its sheltered harbor survived to become a key facility in the United States' involvement in World War II.

Hawaii became a state in 1959, and—helped by the development of modern air travel—welcomed a tourist boom that continues today. Nearly 9.9 million tourists visited the islands in 2018, bringing $17.8 billion in visitor spending, according to the *Honolulu Star-Advertiser*. Many people visit and never leave: Almost 1 million people in the consolidated city and county of Honolulu make their home in one of America's most beautiful and ethnically diverse cities.



A drawing by Louis Choris shows Russian explorer Otto von Kotzebue—on his second circumnavigation of the world—being received by King Kamehameha I on Oahu in 1816. **Inset:** Painting thought to be Kamehameha I, King of Hawaii from 1795 to 1819



The Honolulu neighborhood of Waikiki on the south shore of Oahu with Diamond Head Crater, or Leahi, in the background

ART WAGER/E+ VIA GETTY IMAGES

Honolulu Highlights

By Jamie Roberts

Many visitors are drawn to Honolulu by its indescribably beautiful natural features—gleaming sand and surf, spectacular flora and fauna, and breath-taking tropical views—but the history and culture of the city and the island of Oahu are just as captivating.

Bishop Museum, the Hawaii State Museum of Natural and Cultural History
www.bishopmuseum.org
Founded in 1889, Hawaii's largest museum is dedicated to studying and preserving the history of Hawaii. It was originally designed to house the extensive collection of Hawaiian artifacts and royal family heirlooms of Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, the last descendent of the royal Kamehameha family.

Diamond Head State Monument (Leahi)
https://diamondheadvisitorcenter.org
This iconic state monument is in the backdrop of most Honolulu visitors' photos. It was named "Diamond Head" by 19th-century British sailors who thought they discovered diamonds on the crater's slopes (alas, it was glittering calcite crystals). Leahi is a popular spot for day hikers for its panoramic views of Waikiki Beach and Oahu's south shore.

Dole Plantation
https://www.doleplantation.com
In 1899, James Drummond Dole, a cousin of Hawaii governor Sanford Dole, moved to Honolulu from Massachusetts and purchased land in Oahu. After trying several experimental crops, he began growing pineapple, eventually earning the moniker of "Pineapple King." Dole Plantation began as a fruit stand in 1950 in the middle of Dole's original pineapple estate. In 1989, it grew into a visitor attraction, which includes a plantation garden tour, a narrated train tour through pineapple fields and a garden maze made out of Hawaiian plants. Informational displays focus on the history of pineapples and how agriculture in Hawaii has evolved since the days of pineapple and sugar plantations.

Hawaiian Mission Houses (HMH) Historic Site and Archives
www.missionhouses.org
The Mission Houses explore the dramatic impact of New England missionaries on Hawaii's history. The site consists of three mission houses that served as homes and workplaces for the first Protestant missionaries who arrived from Boston in 1820. HMH also





Pearl Harbor Historic Sites

Located in Central Oahu about 20 minutes from Honolulu, Pearl Harbor is the setting of an active military base, headquarters of the U.S. Navy's Pacific fleet and a National Historic Landmark commemorating Hawaii's role in World War II after the surprise attack by the Japanese on December 7, 1941. The park (**www.pearlharborhistoricsites.org**) consists of the four historic sites:

- **USS *Arizona* Memorial.** The tour begins in the visitors center, which features a documentary and is the launching point for a short boat tour to the memorial off the coast of Ford's Island. Recently reopened after repairs, a floating platform looks down upon the sacred remains of the submerged USS *Arizona*, where 1,177 sailors and Marines were killed. Mooring quays in the harbor mark the location of other U.S. Navy battleships sunk or damaged during the Japanese assault. The memorial is free, but reservations are necessary.

- **Battleship *Missouri* Memorial.** Open for tours, the battleship was the site where U.S. General Douglas MacArthur accepted the unconditional Japanese surrender on September 2, 1945, that ended World War II.

- **USS *Bowfin* Submarine Museum and Park.** This waterfront museum offers tours of a fleet attack submarine that fought in the Pacific during World War II. Launched on December 7, 1942, exactly one year after the attack on Pearl Harbor, *Bowfin* was nicknamed the Pearl Harbor Avenger.

- **Pacific Aviation Museum (www.PacificAviationMuseum.org).** Located in airplane hangars that still bear scars of the Pearl Harbor attack, the museum displays aircraft such as a 1942 Japanese Zero and a F4F Wildcat and exhibits relating to World War II aviation.

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maintains one of the world's largest repositories for 19th-century Hawaiian history. (Learn more about HMH in the May/June 2018 issue.)

Honolulu Museum of Art
http://honolulumuseum.org
Founded in 1927, Hawaii's largest fine arts museum has a collection of more than 50,000 works of art from cultures around the world, with an emphasis on Asian art and textiles from the last 5,000 years. From the museum, guests can take a shuttle tour to heiress and philanthropist Doris Duke's home, Shangri-La, which features more than 3,000 objects of Islamic art. The museum's collection of contemporary art is housed at the Spalding House atop Makiki Heights, overlooking Honolulu.



Iolani Palace
www.iolanipalace.org
Iolani Palace is the only official royal residence in the United States. Completed in 1882 at a cost of $350,000, it served as the official residence of the monarch of Hawaii until the overthrow of the Hawaiian kingdom in 1893. It then became the executive building for the provisional government until 1968, after which it was named a National Historic Landmark. Docent-led and self-guided tours tell the history of the Hawaiian monarchy and allow guests to see the throne room, the private residence of the royal family, the coronation pavilion, royal portraits, ornate furnishings and regalia.

National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at the Punchbowl Crater
www.cem.va.gov/cems/nchp/nmcp.asp
The Punchbowl Crater, whose Hawaiian name, "Puowaina," can be translated as "Hill of Sacrifice," is a volcanic tuff cone where the national cemetery was established in 1949. It serves as a memorial to those who served in the U.S. Armed Forces. A viewing area on the crater's rim provides beautiful views of Honolulu.

Queen Emma Summer Palace
http://daughtersofhawaii.org
Now a historic landmark and museum overseen by the Daughters of Hawai'i, the secluded mountain home was King Kamehameha IV and Queen Emma's summer retreat from 1857 to 1885. ☼

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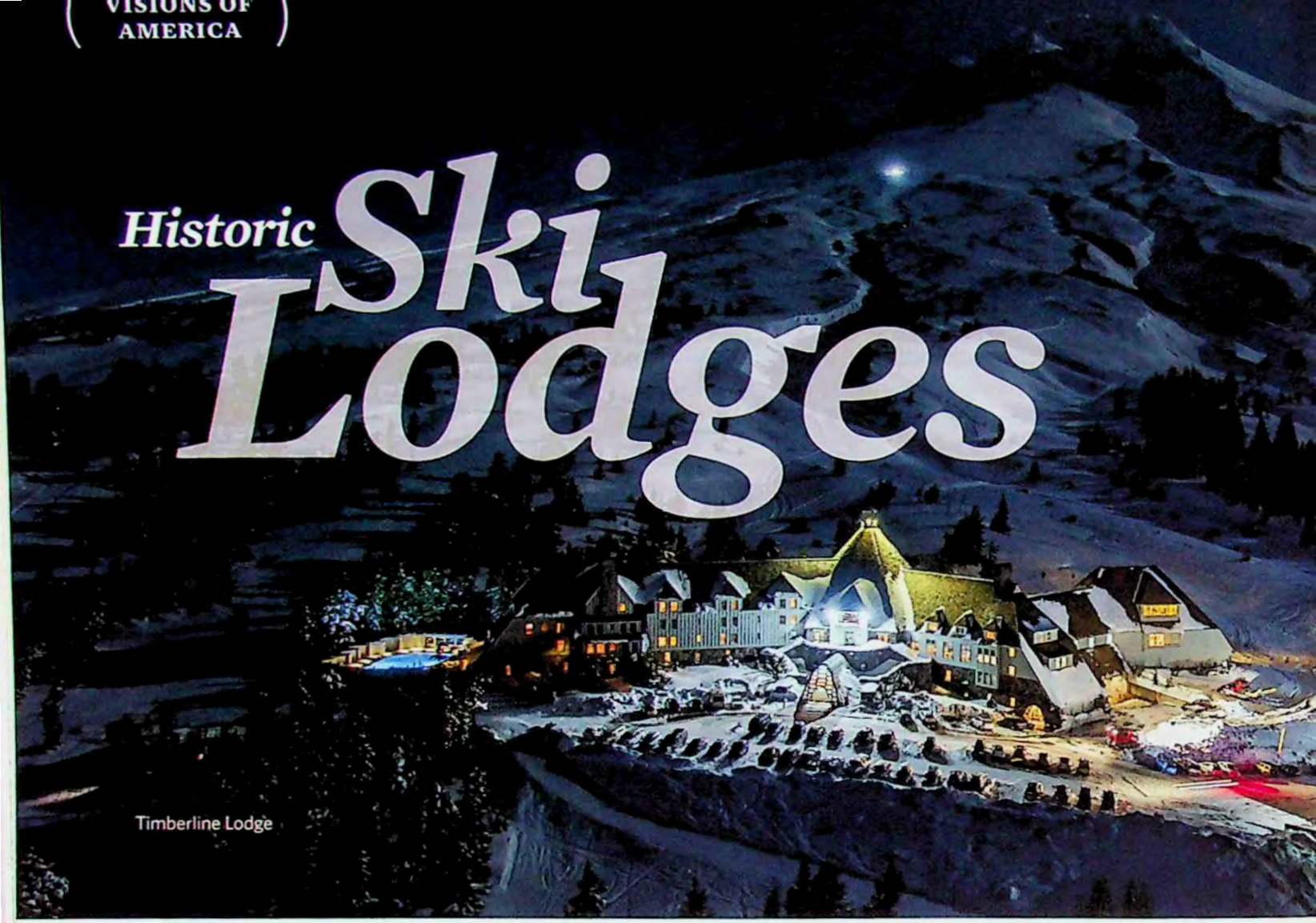
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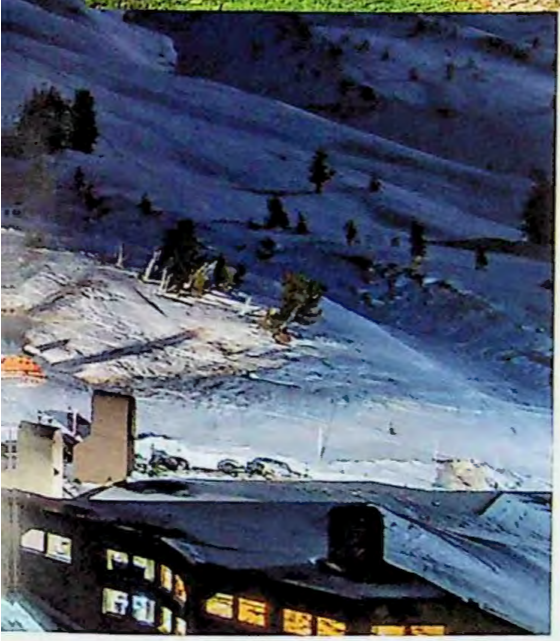
For some, a winter vacation means adrenaline-filled days spent schussing down a snow-packed mountain on black-diamond ski runs or snowshoeing through the backcountry. For others, that time is best enjoyed beside a roaring fireplace with a cup of hot chocolate and a good book. Whether you enjoy strapping on a pair of skis, snapping into a snowboard or exploring the shimmering landscape on a horse-drawn sleigh ride, ski lodges throughout the country offer all types of wintery adventures. The following lodges serve up slopes with favorable conditions for history lessons, too. By Jamie Roberts

GARNET HILL LODGE
North River, N.Y.

In 1893, Frank Hooper opened a garnet mine in the Adirondack Mountains not far from the site of today's Garnet Hill Lodge. The mine produced 5,000 tons of garnet ore annually, and the surrounding settlement became a bustling community. Though the mine ceased operations in 1928 and many residents left, the Hoopers stayed, building an Adirondack Camp-style log house in 1937 to house guests. Paul and Nancy Cormack bought the log house in 1970, turning the property into a popular resort and cross-country ski center. In the late 1980s a significant renovation expanded Garnet Hill Lodge, though many features of its American Craftsman and Swiss chalet-style



Garnet Hill Lodge



TIMBERLINE LODGE & SKI RESORT

remained, including an impressive stone fireplace in the guest lounge.

The resort is set among 31 miles of trails and surrounded by a dozen short snowshoe hikes. (Snowshoes are free to borrow.) Downhill skiers can get their fix at Gore Mountain 10 miles away, while hikers can explore the Hooper Mine trail leading to an old open-pit garnet mine. Gem-lovers can watch artists cut garnets and make jewelry at the Garnet Studio close by.

For more information, visit www.garnet-hill.com.

GRANLIBAKKEN TAHOE Lake Tahoe, Calif.

In the late 1920s, a group of Norwegian skiers, including seven-time national champion Lars Haugen, was touring the West and performing ski jumping exhibitions. The Tahoe Tavern—originally built as a summer resort in 1902—hired Haugen to design a ski jump in the part of Lake Tahoe known as Olympic Hill. The Lake Tahoe Ski Club helped organize events at Olympic Hill throughout the 1930s, including the U.S. Ski Championships in February 1932. It wasn't until after World War II, however, that a recreational ski resort was developed.

Kjell "Rusty" Rustad, a retired sea captain and former ski jumper originally from Norway, purchased 74 acres in the Olympic Hill valley in the 1940s. He cleared an area for a ski slope and built lodges for overnight guests, naming the area "Granlibakken," Norwegian for "hillside sheltered by fir trees," after slopes he had skied as a boy. Granlibakken's facilities eventually grew to accommodate downhill skiers, while continuing to attract ski jumpers.

In the 1950s, the University of California, Berkeley built a lodge nearby. In 1968, a New York publisher, Hugh Miller, bought the property and changed the name to the Four Seasons at Lake Tahoe. Bill and Norma Parson purchased the resort in 1978, reviving the ski resort and its original name.



Granlibakken Tahoe

For more information, visit https://granlibakken.com.

Skiing's Scandinavian Origins

Prehistoric evidence of skiing can be traced to the discovery of wooden planks preserved in peat bogs in Russia, Finland, Sweden and Norway. In modern times, skis were typically considered a means of transport until the mid-19th century, when skiing became a recreational sport.

SKI TIP LODGE at Keystone Resort, Keystone, Colo.

Originally a stagecoach stop in the early 1860s for miners heading over the Argentine and Guanella passes of the Rocky Mountains, the property that became Ski Tip Lodge fell into disrepair as the mining industry declined. Ski pioneers Edna and Max Dercum purchased the property in the Snake River Valley in the early 1930s and built a family homestead. Max and friends developed the Arapahoe Basin Ski Area nearby, and Max later co-founded Keystone Resort. Edna wrote a memoir of her life spent teaching skiing and ski racing titled, *It's Easy, Edna, It's Downhill All the Way.*



Skiing Firsts

Norway is thought to be the setting for the first non-military skiing competitions in the 1840s, and its capital was also the site of the first national skiing competition in 1868. Men's and women's alpine skiing debuted at the 1936 Winter Olympics in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany.

After the Dercums opened the Arapahoe Basin Ski Area, they realized visitors were limited in lodging options, so they converted their Swiss chalet-style home into guest quarters for a bed-and-breakfast in 1946. Today, the original wood lodge has been preserved and features a stone fireplace, vintage wooden skis hanging from the rafters and on the walls, and guest rooms full of antique furnishings—but no TVs or phones.

Surrounded by forested mountains, the 10-room B&B is 12 miles from the White River National Forest trailhead. It's also a four-mile shuttle ride to Keystone Resort, which boasts skiing, sleigh rides, outdoor ice skating, tubing, cross-country skiing and snowcat tours.

For more information, visit www.keystoneresort.com/plan-your-trip/stay/ski-tip.aspx.



The Stowehof

THE STOWEHOF at Stowe Mountain Resort, Vt.

Winter sports have had a home in Stowe, Vt., since at least 1921. That's when Craig Burt, a local forester and landowner, helped to organize a winter carnival to showcase the town. A little more than a decade later, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) cut the first alpine ski trails on Mount Mansfield. In 1934, Austrian immigrant and alpine ski coach Sepp Ruschp founded the Mount Mansfield Ski Patrol in Stowe, inspiring the creation of the National Ski Patrol in 1938. Burt, Ruschp and others helped turn Stowe in a winter ski destination, boosted by the installation of a chairlift in 1940. Billed as the longest and highest chairlift in the world at the time, it made headlines when it broke down on its first day of operation with reporters on board.

Stowe Mountain Resort was owned by the Mount Mansfield Company before being purchased in the late 1940s by insurance mogul C.V. Starr, founder of the American International Group (AIG). In 1949, he and others developed nearby Spruce Peak as a second ski facility and resort in Stowe. AIG sold ski-related operations and facilities at the resort to Vail Resorts in 2017.

One of Stowe's oldest alpine-style lodges is the Stowehof, built by architect Larry Hess in 1950 and sold to Starr as a retreat in 1968. In 1980, Fritz Wiessner, a pioneer of free climbing, bought the property after it had become a hotel and deeded the adjoining woods to the

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Stowe Land Trust, thus giving today's guests access to freely snowshoe, cross-country ski and hike throughout it.

For more information, visit www.thestowehof.com or www.stowe.com.

TAMARACK LODGE
Mammoth Lakes, Calif.

This 1924 lodge sits on the shores of the Twin Lakes near Northern California's Mammoth Mountain ski area. Tamarack—originally a rustic fishing retreat for vaudeville star Eddie Foy built with timber and stone in the California Craftsman-style—is thought to be one of the oldest continuously operated lodges in Mammoth Lakes. A cross-country skiing headquarters for the area, it boasts 19-plus miles of groomed trails in the midst of the Eastern Sierra Mountains.

The main lodge features a large stone fireplace, a small gourmet restaurant and guest rooms. Nearby are about three dozen historical cabins welcoming guests with wood-burning stoves, knotty pine paneling, antique beds and patchwork quilts. New environmentally friendly cabins feature high-beam ceilings and a carved wood bar. An interpretive center details the region's geologic and natural history, and a free six-minute shuttle is available to the Mammoth ski area, which has restaurants, snowshoeing and a tube park.

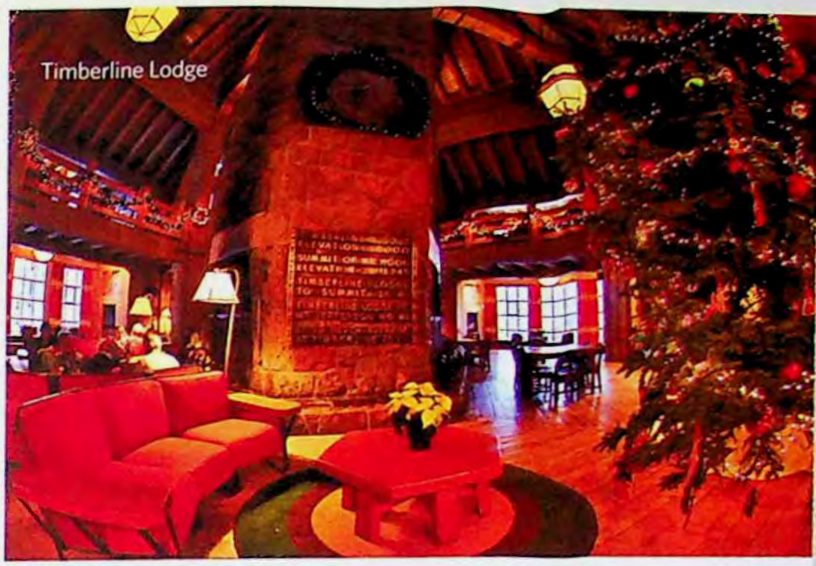
For more information, visit www.tamaracklodge.com.



TIMBERLINE LODGE AND SKI AREA
Mount Hood, Ore.

Timberline Lodge was constructed in 1937 as a Works Progress Administration project on the south slope of Mount Hood. Famous National Park architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood designed the rustic retreat with natural local materials and blended it into the landscape, with the steep pitch of the roof imitating the peak of Mount Hood.

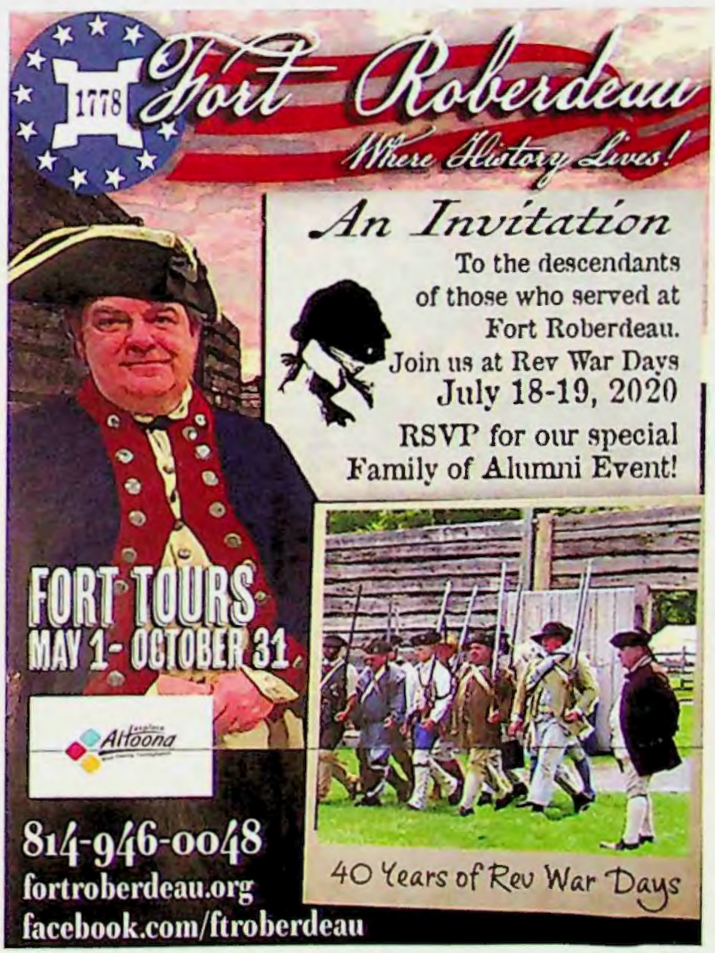
The building is still being used as a ski lodge and mountain retreat. Named a National Historic Landmark in 1977, the lodge features interpretive exhibits that tell the story of the building's history and detail its architecture, artwork and period furnishings. The lobby's original 90-foot stone



chimney with three fireplaces has been preserved, along with original carved animal staircase posts made from old telephone poles. Family operated since 1955, the site has its own full-time curator.

For more information, visit www.timberlinelodge.com.

ADVERTISEMENT



The Frances Willard House Museum
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS



Her Work, Her World

By Courtney Peter
Photography by Genie Lemieux

From a modest home in Evanston, Ill., Frances Elizabeth Caroline Willard set out to change the world. An educator turned activist who earned worldwide fame in the late 19th century as a social reformer, author, speaker and president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), Willard mobilized the organization's 200,000-plus members in pursuit of a sweeping reform agenda centered around a triad of interconnected issues—temperance, women's suffrage and labor.

A century after the 18th and 19th amendments introduced Prohibition and women's suffrage, Willard's voice echoes through modern life. Her impact is most keenly felt at the Frances Willard House Museum, located in the family home she called Rest Cottage. Mirroring Willard's own versatility, the building became both a headquarters and a boarding house for the WCTU, as well as a museum dedicated to its namesake resident.

A Place to Dwell

Born September 28, 1839, in Churchville, N.Y., and raised on a farm in southeastern Wisconsin, Willard enrolled in Evanston's North Western Female College in 1858 along with her sister, Mary. Soon, parents Josiah and Mary Thompson Hill Willard and brother Oliver also relocated. Proximity to the girls proved a powerful draw for the family, as did





the young city's value system rooted in the Methodist faith, education and temperance. Willard graduated in 1859, then spent several years teaching in Illinois, Pennsylvania and New York.

Meanwhile, Josiah Willard was designing a family home inspired by an architectural plan in the 1842 book *Cottage Residences and Cottage Grounds* by Andrew Jackson Downing, an American horticulturalist and architect regarded as the first great landscape designer in the United States. Located on Chicago Avenue adjacent to the Northwestern University campus, the Willards' two-story Gothic Revival house included a parlor, kitchen, dining room, study and four bedrooms.

The family moved into Rest Cottage in 1865 without Willard's sister Mary, who died in 1862. Josiah passed away in 1868. After Oliver died in 1878, an addition built for his widow and children doubled the home's size.

Rest Cottage belonged to Willard and her mother, both of whom lived there for decades. "It was a female household knit together by a shared spiritual and reform commitment, with Willard's mother as its head and heart," wrote Carolyn De Swarte Gifford in *Women Building Chicago 1790–1990: A Biographical Dictionary* (Indiana University Press, 2001).



Top left: A detail view of temperance papers and WCTU publications on Anna Gordon's desk. Gordon, who was Willard's longtime personal secretary and later served as the fourth WCTU president from 1914–1925, lived and worked in the home for decades. **Top right:** The desk in Anna Gordon's first-floor office **Bottom:** A portrait of Willard's late sister Mary, who died of typhoid at age 19, hangs above the mantel in the front parlor.

A Wider World for Women

In addition to teaching, Willard also worked as an educational administrator. When the Evanston College for Ladies, of which she was president, merged with Northwestern University in 1873, Willard became the university's first dean of women. But one year later she resigned over a conflict concerning the governance of female students.

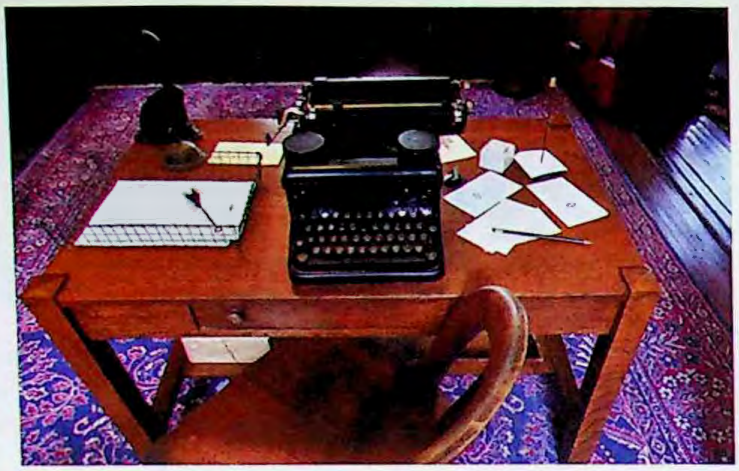
Willard found a new calling in the temperance movement, an outgrowth of the Women's Crusade of 1873–1874. The crusade marked women's most organized campaign yet against saloons and the liquor industry, which enabled violence and poverty and were therefore enemies of a happy home. Its momentum fueled the creation of organizations such as the WCTU, established in November 1874 with Willard as corresponding secretary. Five years later, she was elected WCTU president.

"Willard linked women's political empowerment to the temperance movement," said Laurie Sutherland, Regent of Fox River Valley DAR Chapter, Algonquin, Ill. Initially, the WCTU worked to win women the temperance ballot, so they could vote on whether to allow saloons in their communities. Aligned with the woman-as-homemaker identity, this "Home Protection" campaign made for a relatively nonthreatening entry into the world of women's suffrage. Soon, larger goals emerged.

If the effects of intemperance on home life validated women's input on the topic, Willard reasoned, then the female perspective should carry weight in other reform measures, too. She adopted a "Do Everything" reform agenda encompassing full women's suffrage, the eight-hour workday, mothers' custody rights, stronger age of consent laws, urban sanitation, unemployment benefits and more. Her vision for womanhood itself was just as broad. "Woman will make homelike every place she enters, and she will enter every place on this round earth," Willard wrote in *How to Win: A Book for Girls* (1886). Later, her focus widened even further to incorporate fair treatment and equality for all humankind.

Willard traveled widely as president of both the National WCTU and the World's WCTU, spreading her message at every stop. In a conversational tone infused with optimism and good humor, she appealed to audiences in small towns and large

This is *American Spirit's* annual "winner's choice" feature article, based on a topic proposed by members of Fox River Valley DAR Chapter, Algonquin, Ill., winner of the 2018 Spread the American Spirit Subscription Contest.

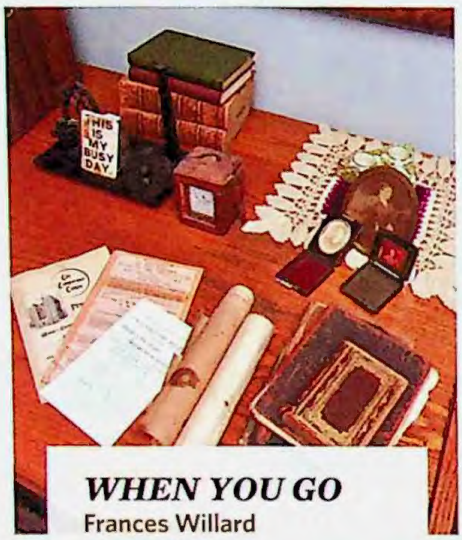




cities across the United States and England, WCTU conventions, and the U.S. Senate Committee on Women's Suffrage.

As consuming as Willard's WCTU work was, it was not her sole focus. She also participated in national and international conventions, served as president of the National Council of Women, and belonged to organizations including the Knights of Labor and the DAR. A charter member of Chicago DAR Chapter, Chicago, Ill., the first chapter in the National Society, Willard transferred to the newly formed Fort Dearborn DAR Chapter, Evanston, Ill., in 1895.

By the mid-1890s, Willard's increasingly radical views, extended stays in England and conflict within the WCTU sent her influence into decline. She died of complications from the flu in New York City on February 17, 1898. Shortly thereafter, the DAR Seventh Continental Congress adopted a resolution stating in part, "Miss Willard stands for a cause not bounded by state or country, but one that appeals to the human interest of the civilized world."





WHEN YOU GO

Frances Willard House Museum
1730 Chicago Ave.,
Evanston, Ill.
franceswillardhouse.org
Open for tours from 1-4 p.m. on Sunday, March through December, as well as 1-4 p.m. on Thursday, June through October. Closed in January and February and on all major holidays. The Frances Willard Memorial Library and Archives are open by appointment.

Home Protection

Typical for a working woman of Willard's time, Rest Cottage was both a haven and a hive of activity.

"For women, whether they were cooking, cleaning, caring for children or working as a reformer, the home was their primary workplace. This was their world and their work," said Lori Osborne, director of Frances Willard House Museum.

The house served as a base from which WCTU members wrote pamphlets, issued correspondence, planned events and produced *The Union Signal*, the organization's newspaper. Some even lived there.

On April 21, 1900, at Rest Cottage, the WCTU simultaneously debuted its new headquarters and a memorial and museum dedicated to Willard. By 1922, the organization's offices had moved to the new Administration Building behind Rest Cottage, where they remain today. A memorial library built in 1939 to honor the centennial of Willard's birth now houses the Frances Willard Memorial Library and Archives.

The Frances Willard Historical Association, now known as the Center for Women's History and Leadership, formed in 1990 to preserve, restore and maintain the Frances Willard House Museum, which presents the inseparable stories of Willard's life and the work of the WCTU under her leadership. Pieces of the narrative include family photos and artifacts, books inscribed in Willard's handwriting, and her bicycle, named Gladys. "We layer the story of the work onto the story of these beautiful furnishings," Osborne explained.



Clockwise from top left on page 28: A desk in the WCTU offices on the first floor • Willard's second-floor office, which she also called her den, complete with brimming bookshelves and a dictaphone, shown at front right • Glass doors on the dining room's built-in cabinets feature a sunrise motif Willard designed to symbolize a new day dawning for women. • In the corner of Willard's bedroom stands the desk from her office at Northwestern University. • Mementos on Willard's office desk include an oval photo of British temperance leader Isabel Somerset and a "This Is My Busy Day" sign that conveys a gentle "do not disturb" message

WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

A $152,000 restoration undertaken from 2015 to 2016 returned four rooms in the original portion of the house—the parlor, entry hall, dining room and office—to their appearance circa 1890, the last time the Willards made changes to the home. Students from the Master of Historic Preservation program at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago researched and analyzed the home's historical finishes, and professional tradespeople brought their findings back to life.

A $9,900 DAR Historic Preservation Grant sponsored by Fort Dearborn DAR Chapter helped fund the work, which included repairing heavily damaged plaster and installing new carpet. Raising matching funds for the grant represents one example of the chapter's support. Fort Dearborn Chapter has also held cleaning events onsite, donated to a historic garden restoration project and conserved Willard's DAR membership certificate, which hangs in the entry hall.

And the relationship is symbiotic. Partnerships with local women's organizations including Fort Dearborn Chapter provide powerful examples of the home's continued relevance as an incubator for women's work. "I like going to Frances Willard's home," said Honorary Chapter Regent Nancy Schultz. "I feel that DAR has a home there as well." ✪



Ask Frances

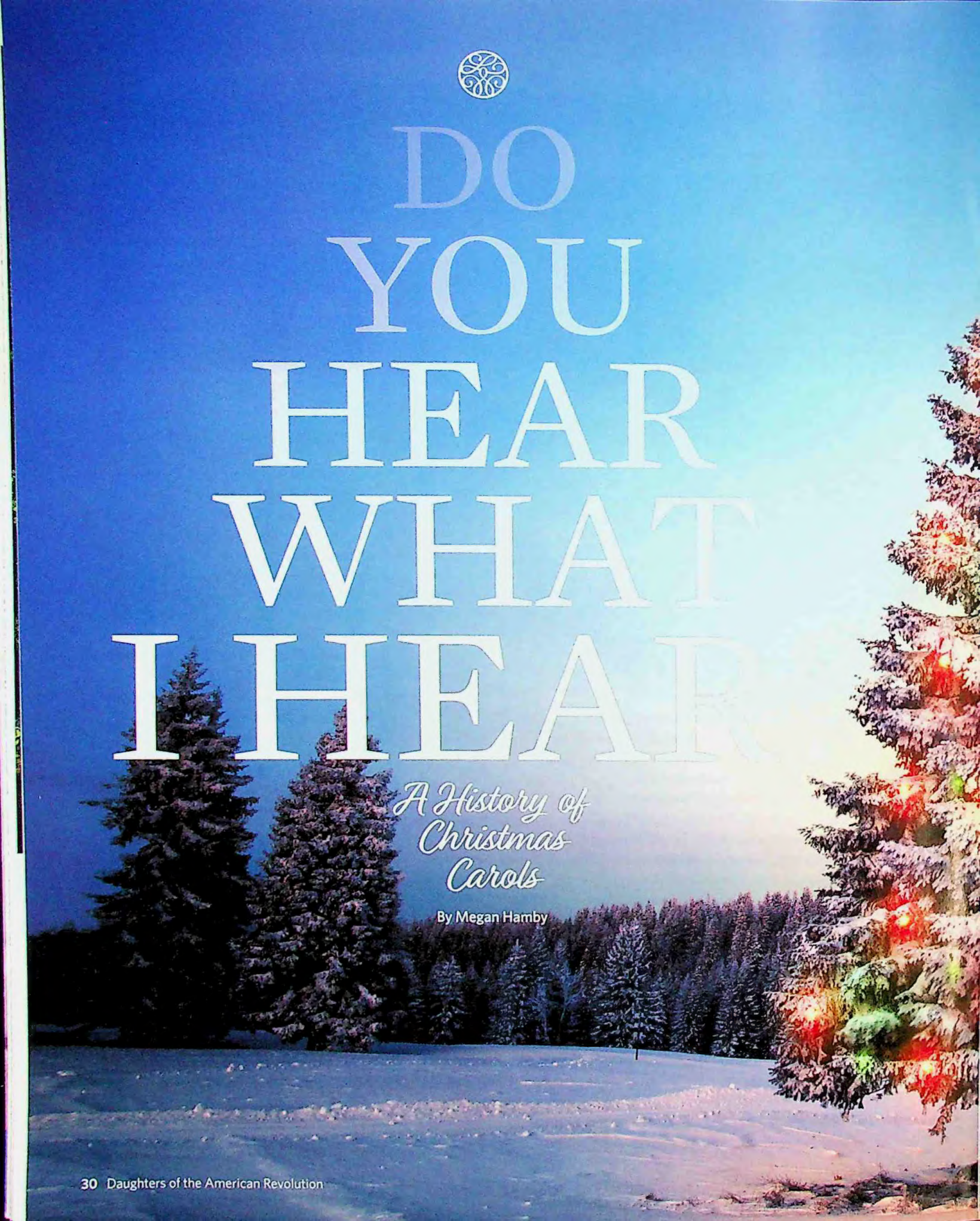
As quotable as she was prolific, Frances Willard produced a staggering body of work that includes more than 180 speeches, nine books, dozens of pamphlets and articles, and countless missives published in *The Union Signal*, the national WCTU newspaper. In an optimistic, practical, persuasive voice, she articulated her views while simultaneously offering remarkably evergreen advice on how to do almost anything. Here is a small sampling of Willard's wise words.

"Do not let us expect everyone to think well of our work at once, but let us go on patiently until the results attained shall disarm prejudice and demonstrate the righteousness of our cause, and let us strive to win others to cooperation rather than estrange them by criticisms and complainings."
—*Hints and Helps in Our Temperance Work* (1875), a how-to manual for WTCU members

"Teach without seeming to do so. Put yourself in the attitude of a learner along with the rest. Then your style will be suggestive and winsome rather than authoritative and disagreeable."
—*Woman and Temperance: or, the Work and Workers of the Women's Christian Temperance Union* (1883), a 600-plus-page resource on the history and work of the WCTU

"'Paddle your own canoe,' but paddle it right out into the swift sure current of your strongest, noblest inclination. ... Cultivate, then, your specialty, because the independence thus involved will lift you above the world's pity to the level of its respect, perchance its honor."
—*How to Win: A Book for Girls* (1886), a guide to navigating a new definition of womanhood

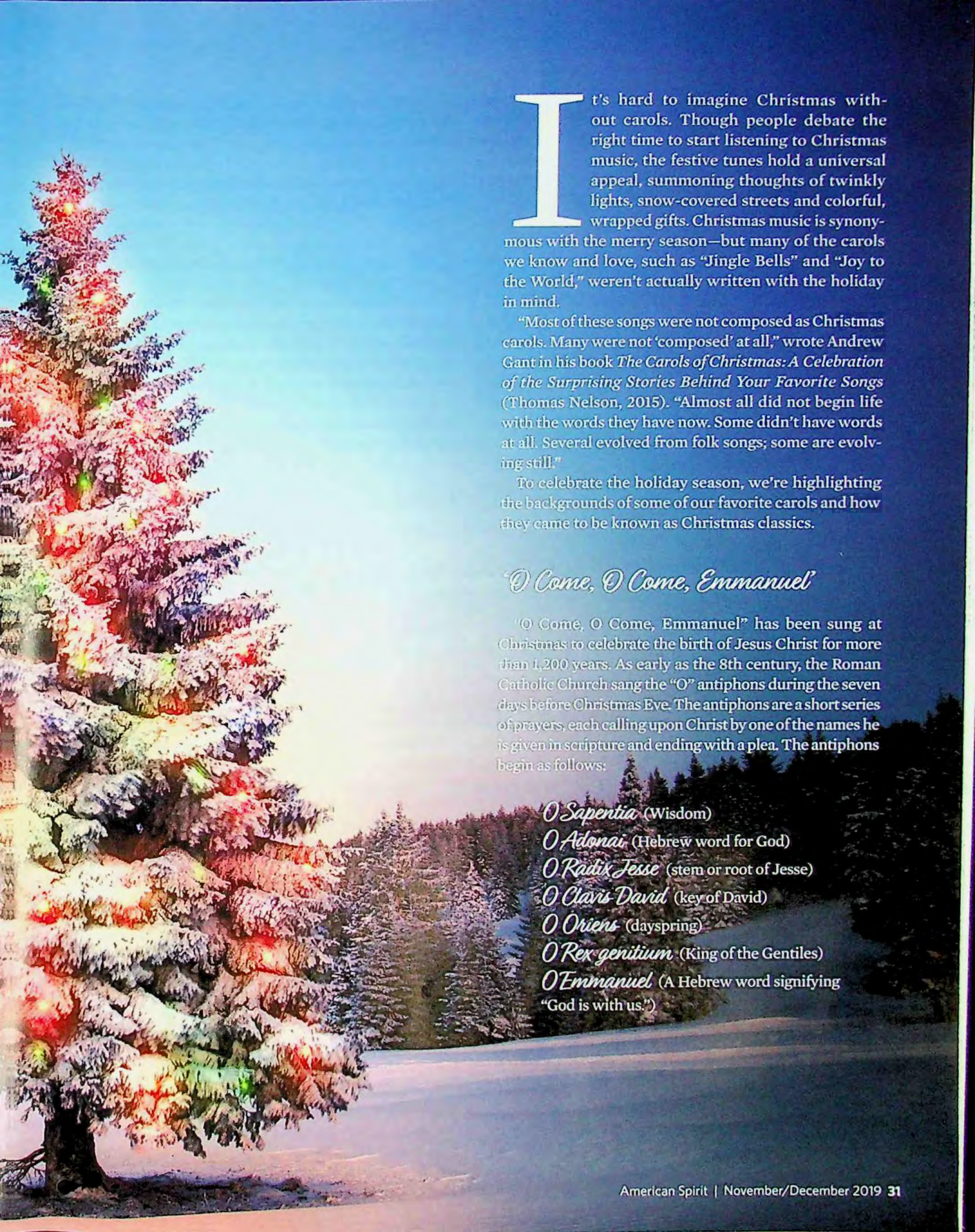
"Two things must occupy your thinking powers to the exclusion of every other thing: first, the goal; and second, the momentum required to reach it. Do not look down. ... It is the curse of life that nearly everyone looks down. But the microscope will never set you free; you must glue your eyes to the telescope, forever and a day. Look up and off and on and out."
—*A Wheel Within a Wheel: How I Learned to Ride the Bicycle* (1895), a self-improvement book for adult women



DO YOU HEAR WHAT I HEAR

A History of Christmas Carols

By Megan Hamby



It's hard to imagine Christmas without carols. Though people debate the right time to start listening to Christmas music, the festive tunes hold a universal appeal, summoning thoughts of twinkly lights, snow-covered streets and colorful, wrapped gifts. Christmas music is synonymous with the merry season—but many of the carols we know and love, such as "Jingle Bells" and "Joy to the World," weren't actually written with the holiday in mind.

"Most of these songs were not composed as Christmas carols. Many were not 'composed' at all," wrote Andrew Gant in his book *The Carols of Christmas: A Celebration of the Surprising Stories Behind Your Favorite Songs* (Thomas Nelson, 2015). "Almost all did not begin life with the words they have now. Some didn't have words at all. Several evolved from folk songs; some are evolving still."

To celebrate the holiday season, we're highlighting the backgrounds of some of our favorite carols and how they came to be known as Christmas classics.

"O Come, O Come, Emmanuel"

"O Come, O Come, Emmanuel" has been sung at Christmas to celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ for more than 1,200 years. As early as the 8th century, the Roman Catholic Church sang the "O" antiphons during the seven days before Christmas Eve. The antiphons are a short series of prayers, each calling upon Christ by one of the names he is given in scripture and ending with a plea. The antiphons begin as follows:

- *O Sapentia* (Wisdom)
- *O Adonai* (Hebrew word for God)
- *O Radix Jesse* (stem or root of Jesse)
- *O Clavis David* (key of David)
- *O Oriens* (dayspring)
- *O Rex genitium* (King of the Gentiles)
- *O Emmanuel* (A Hebrew word signifying "God is with us.")

In 1851, John Mason Neale, a translator of Greek and Latin hymns, found the hymn in the appendix of an early 18th-century manuscript and included it in his collection of translations, *Mediaeval Hymns and Sequences*. Although many melodies have accompanied the words, the most commonly known tune is the first one: "Veni Emmanuel" by Thomas Helmore in 1854.

'Joy to the World'

"Joy to the World" is perhaps one of the most well-known Christmas carols, sung in places of worship nationwide during the month of December. But in its original form, the song had nothing to do with Christmas; in fact, it wasn't even written to be a song. In 1719, Isaac Watts published a book of poems based on the Psalms called *The Psalms of David, Imitated in the Language of the New Testament*. However, "rather than just translate the original Old Testament texts, he adjusted them to refer more explicitly to the work of Jesus as it had been revealed in the New Testament," wrote Greg Forster in his book *Joy for the World* (Crossway, 2014). Though "Joy to the World" is primarily sung at Christmas—it is widely considered to be the most-published Christmas hymn in North America—Watts didn't write it about the birth of Christ, but rather, the second coming of Christ's return as told in the Bible.

Despite its original purpose, "Joy to the World" has become one of the season's most beloved songs. The melody we know today wasn't added to the lyrics until more than a century later when Lowell Mason composed the music in 1839. He first titled it "Antioch" after the ancient Syrian city (now in present-day Turkey), an important site in early Christianity.

'Hark! The Herald Angels Sing'

Hymnist Charles Wesley wrote the first iteration of "Hark! The Herald Angels Sing" in 1739, just one year after he started evangelical preaching. It was originally published as 10 short stanzas with the title "Hymn for Christmas Day." However, the lyrics we now sing are the result of multiple revisions.

One of the most notable revisions was made by George Whitefield, a preacher and a friend of Wesley's, in 1758. The first line of Wesley's hymn originally read, "Hark how all the Welkin rings, Glory to the King of Kings." Even in 1739, "welkin" was considered to be an archaic English term, meaning sky or heavens. Among many other changes, Whitefield revised the line to these now-familiar words: "Hark! The herald angels sing, Glory to the newborn King."

In 1840, German composer Felix Mendelssohn wrote a cantata to celebrate Johannes Gutenberg's movable type printing press, and the music was then adapted by English musician William H. Cummings to fit the lyrics of "Hark! The Herald Angels Sing." Cummings' version is the one we recognize today.

'God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen'

Bing Crosby included "God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen" on his 1945 "Merry Christmas" compilation album, one of the best-selling Christmas albums of all time. Other famous singers such as Ella Fitzgerald and Mariah Carey have also covered it. The original author is unknown. Some historians believe the song dates back to the 15th century, but the earliest known printed edition of the carol is on a broadsheet, dated circa 1700. In 1775, a variant text was printed in *The Beauties of the Magazine*, reproduced from a song-sheet bought from a street caroler. The song is also referenced in Charles Dickens' 1843 book, *A Christmas Carol*.

Share Your Favorite Holiday Song

Do you have a favorite holiday song that elicits special memories? Share it with us at www.facebook.com/AmericanSpiritMagazine.

'The Twelve Days of Christmas'

The lyrics to "The Twelve Days of Christmas" have changed over the years, and the history of the song is somewhat murky. In 1780, a version of the song was published in a children's book titled *Mirth Without Mischief*, but many variations of the lyrics have existed at different points. One version mentions the singer's mother as the gift-giver instead of a true love, and some versions differ depending on the region they come from, according to Gant. Many people also don't realize that the song's 12 days actually start on Christmas. It's a period in Christian theology that marks the birth of Christ on December 25 up to the coming of the Magi on January 6, known as Epiphany.

In 1909, musician Frederick Austin published an arrangement of "The Twelve Days of Christmas," adding his own flair to the drawn-out cadence of "five *gooool*-den rings," making the song even more fun to sing.

However, if you were thinking of giving a loved one all the gifts named in the song, you may want to reconsider. "The notational value of the total basket of gifts is used as a light-hearted measure of seasonal prices," Gant wrote. In a tongue-in-cheek calculation, Gant said the gifts would total "$114,651.18 in 2013 ... up a worrying 7.7 percent on the year before, assuming minimum wage for the milkmaids, union rates for drummers, and pipers and quotes from reputable aviaries, jewelers and garden centers."

'O, Christmas Tree'

Like "Joy to the World," "O, Christmas Tree" didn't start out as a Christmas song. In fact, "Christmas" wasn't part of the original title. The title is a translation of a German poem titled "Der Tannenbaum." A Tannenbaum isn't even a decorated Christmas tree.

"Apart from this bit of creative mistranslation, the poem makes no reference to Christmas at all, and certainly not to anything remotely connected with the Christian story," Gant wrote.

It's also unclear who wrote the original lyrics. In 1824, Ernst Anschütz penned the lyrics to the now-familiar tune. Anschütz based his version on a folk song that had been published a few years earlier, which had also been based on another folk song from the 16th century.

"Because they are part of a folk tradition, some carols can exist in different versions in different places at the same time," Gant explained in his book. With the introduction of the Christmas tree in England in the 19th century, the song took "its hallowed place around the domestic Christmas hearth."

'Jingle Bells'

During the mid-1800s, Christmas was often celebrated with carefree revelry, explained Katie Cannon, curator of education at the DAR Museum. Though "Jingle Bells" is about a sleigh ride, it wasn't intended for Christmastime. In 1857, James Lord Pierpont wrote and composed "The One Horse Open Sleigh" as a song about the Thanksgiving season (its title was revised to "Jingle Bells" in 1859). It wasn't until a few decades later that it was associated with Christmas.

However, Pierpont's version is subtly different than the lyrics we sing today. His original lyrics earned a reputation as a slightly racy song for the 19th century, telling a story of a young couple on an unchaperoned sleigh ride before the sleigh overturns. In the final verse, the lyrics advise young men to find a fast sleigh if they want to meet pretty girls. It's unknown who revised the lyrics to the current version, but it's certainly more family-friendly today.

In December 1965, the song was the first to be broadcast from space, when U.S. astronauts Wally Schirra and Tom Stafford played a rendition on the harmonica and sleigh bells.

Experience the 'Songs of Christmas Past' at the DAR Museum



New York Room



New Jersey Room



Indiana Room

If you're visiting the nation's capital this holiday season, stop by the DAR Museum to view the "Songs of Christmas Past" exhibit. The museum's curators have chosen eight popular carols, pairing them with a period room from the same decade that gave birth to the song. "We pick a decade when either the words were written or the music composed," explained Katie Cannon, curator of education at the DAR Museum. Each of the period rooms will be decorated to reflect some aspect of the song and show how Christmas was celebrated during that decade.

Massachusetts Room (1770s): "God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen"
New York Room (1820s): "Der Tannenbaum" (translated to "O, Christmas Tree")
Alabama Room (1840s): "Joy to the World"
California Room (1850s): "Jingle Bells"
Texas Room (1860s): "Silent Night"
New Jersey Room (1910s): "The Twelve Days of Christmas"
Michigan Room (1920s): "Ding Dong Merrily on High"
Indiana Room (1930s): "Santa Claus Is Coming to Town"

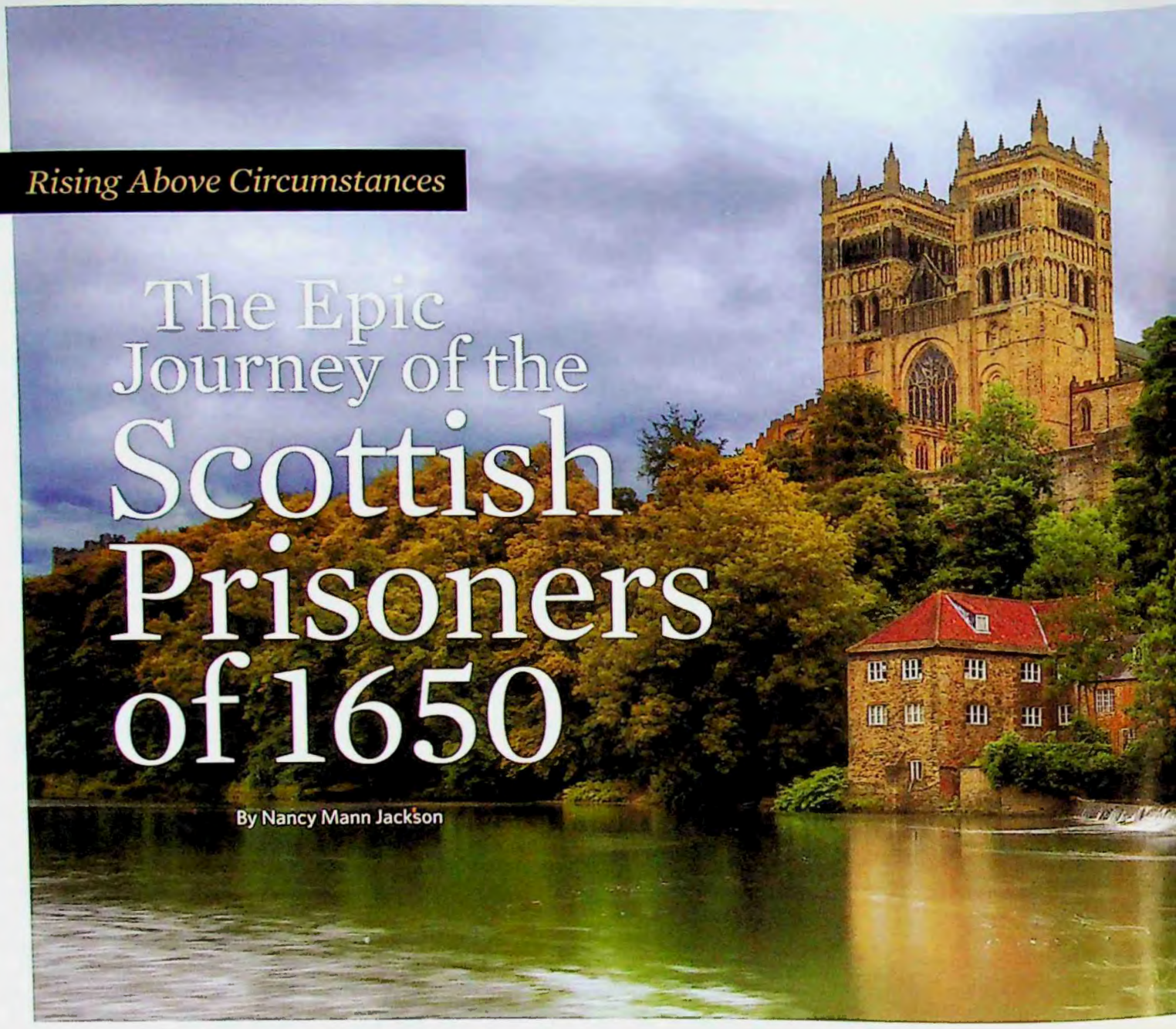
"Songs of Christmas Past" will be on view December 9, 2019, through January 4, 2020. Admission is free. The DAR Museum, located at 1776 D Street NW, is open Monday through Saturday, though it will be closed December 24-26, 2019, and January 1, 2020.



Rising Above Circumstances

The Epic Journey of the Scottish Prisoners of 1650

By Nancy Mann Jackson



Above: Durham Cathedral along River Wear in northeast England. Scottish soldiers were forced to march more than 100 miles from Scotland to the cathedral and Durham Castle after defeat by the English army in 1650.

The traditional American spirit of grit, determination and self-made success didn't solely come from those who chose to start fresh in a New World. It also came from those individuals who, sent to that New World against their will, showed perseverance and worked to build a new life, a life they and their families would eventually fight to protect.

ARTHERNG/ROOM/GETTY IMAGES



Above: Following the excavation of a mass grave found during construction, Durham University archaeologists concluded that between 17 and 29 skeletons were the remains of Scottish soldiers taken prisoner after the 1650 Battle of Dunbar.
Left: Liverpool John Moores University's Face Lab digitally reconstructed the face of a Scottish soldier whose body was discovered at the Durham site. Analysis of "Skeleton 22" revealed he was between 18 and 25 when he died, had suffered poor nutrition as a child, and had lived in southwest Scotland in the 1630s.

NORTH NEWS AND PICTURES & DURHAM UNIVERSITY; FACELAB, LIVERPOOL JOHN MOORES UNIVERSITY

Part of that group were 150 Scottish prisoners who arrived in the American Colonies without their consent. In 1650 and 1651, the British Army took captive thousands of Scottish soldiers after their overwhelming defeats in battles at Dunbar and Worcester in the Wars of the Three Kingdoms, also known as the English Civil War. While many of these prisoners eventually died in captivity, the British sent several hundred of them to work as indentured servants in New England.

In 2013, construction site excavation uncovered a mass grave containing the remains of about 29 Scottish prisoners of war in Durham, England. That discovery led to renewed interest in all the Scottish soldiers, including those who survived in America, as it helped confirm the difficulties they faced after the Battle of Dunbar.

The study of the soldiers' bones became the subject of a 2018 book, *Lost Lives, New Voices: Unlocking the Stories of the Scottish Soldiers at the Battle of Dunbar 1650* (Oxbow Books) by Chris Gerrard and other archaeologists at Durham University. The book details the scientific techniques used to study the skeletons and how that investigation revealed new understanding of the men's childhood and later lives. Because the soldiers who didn't survive shared a history with those who went on to create new lives in America, the archaeological research has also shed new light on the lives and histories of Scots-Americans.

Who Were the Scottish Soldiers?

Angry at the execution of their king, Charles I, in January 1649, the Scots threatened to invade the north of England. Allies had become enemies. Marching north to engage them, Oliver Cromwell led the English forces. When the Scottish Covenanting Army met the English Parliamentarian Army on September 3, 1650, in Dunbar on the southeast coast of Scotland, they were defeated in less than an hour.

Cromwell's army was better trained and more disciplined. The number of soldiers killed is unknown, but some reports from the period estimated up to 5,000, according to a research report published by Durham University's Department of Archaeology. About 6,000 Scots were captured, but Cromwell had difficulty feeding his own men and didn't keep all the prisoners. About 1,000 sick and wounded were released to return home, and the rest marched 100 miles south to Durham in northeast England, where they would be held in Durham Cathedral and Durham Castle.

On the way to England, another 1,000 prisoners of war died from exhaustion and disease. Some were executed while others escaped. The men found in the mass grave in 2013 were determined to have died from dysentery during their imprisonment in Durham.

Some of the soldiers were healthy enough to be sent elsewhere and were put to work digging ditches and extracting salt in the salt pans, as well as in the coal mining industries in northeast England. Some were sent to France to serve in the French Civil Wars. They never returned. Others are claimed to have been sent to Barbados and perhaps on to Virginia. Before 1650 ended, 150 of them were sent to New England aboard the ship *Unity*. The following year, after Cromwell took more Scottish prisoners following the Battle of Worcester, another 272 traveled to New England on the *John* and *Sara*.

Survivors Build New Lives

English Parliament sent the Scottish prisoners to Colonial America as indentured servants. Sixty of them were sold into servitude at the Saugus Iron Works about 10 miles from Boston. (Learn more about the Saugus Iron Works in the May/June 2017 issue.) When they arrived in the Colonies, the soldiers who weren't sent to Saugus were sold for between 20 pounds to 30 pounds each to work in sawmills, ironworks or farms throughout Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

These workers were able to eventually become free by working the full term of their indenture or by saving enough



1886 painting by Andrew Carrick Gow of Oliver Cromwell at the Battle of Dunbar on September 3, 1650.





< Top to bottom: The Scottish soldiers of 1650 were sold as indentured servants to sawmills, ironworks or farms throughout New England, including to the Saugus Iron Works near Boston, in operation between 1646 and 1668, and the Great Works Mill in South Berwick, Maine, first built in 1634. The structure now on the site is from the mid-1800s.

money to redeem their sale price. At the Saugus Iron Works, groups of four men were assigned to live in a house, and they worked at the iron works three days a week. They were allowed to work the land the other days of the week.

Many of the former Scottish soldiers went on to marry, have families, and become successful farmers and fishermen. They likely also banded together to build a strong Scottish community in the New World. For instance, the Scots Charitable Society of Boston was founded by free Scots on January 6, 1657, which was approaching the end of seven years' servitude for those who arrived in late 1650.

The prisoners from Scotland didn't quietly blend into the Colonies; they made a splash, according to Emerson Baker, a history professor at Salem State University in Salem, Mass., who specializes in 17th-century New England history. In 1650, the entire Colony of Massachusetts was home to only about 15,000 Europeans, "so those 150 men were not insignificant, especially as they provided a lot of cheap labor that was really needed to make the Colony a success," Baker told *The Boston Globe*. "They stuck out like a sore thumb."

And the tenacity that allowed them to overcome war, prison, forced marches, servitude and sickness to build successful lives may have lasted through generations, producing descendants with the necessary spirit to launch a revolution. For instance, one of the soldiers who arrived in 1651 after the Battle of Worcester was William Munroe. He was purchased by a farmer in North Cambridge (now Lexington), Mass., his descendant and namesake, William Munroe of Lynnfield, Mass., told the *Globe*.

The older Munroe didn't just put in his time on the farm; he made Massachusetts his home and created a family that would become crucial to the fabric of the local community. Today, "if you go to Lexington, you can't throw a rock without hitting a Munroe," the younger Munroe said.

And just over a century after the first Munroe arrived in the Colonies, his descendants played an important role in the beginnings of the American Revolution. According to Baker, on April 19, 1775 in Lexington, 15 of the 77 Minutemen who faced the British redcoats were Munroes. "Local legend claims that a Munroe fired the first shot of the American Revolution," he says.

Commemorating the Survivors

Gerrard's book, *Lost Lives, New Voices*, recipient of the Best Archaeological Book at the 2018 British Archaeological Awards, goes beyond the study of the soldiers' remains and uses the information found in their grave to interpret the experience of their brothers and comrades who survived the experience. The book includes an extensive genealogical appendix, which traces the information known about the later lives of the Scots who fought at the Battle of Dunbar.

Using 17th-century records such as wills and employment records, as well as interviews with the men's modern-day descendants, the authors have established the names of almost all 150 Dunbar prisoners who were sent to Colonial America. The appendix includes an entry for each man, including a first and last name, residences listed by state, date of first known appearance in New England records, years of birth and death, and notes on his employment, family history and other later life events. For Americans seeking information on their Scottish ancestors, this information could prove invaluable. ☼

Learn More

For more information on the Scottish Soldiers Project, explore Durham University's website, which includes analysis of the excavation, commemoration information and the latest news on the project: www.dur.ac.uk/archaeology/research/projects/europe/pg-skeletons.



WIKIPEDIA, ALEJANDRA GUTIÉRREZ

'A RESTLESS, UNSTABLE, INVENTIVE **GENIUS'**

By Bill Hudgins

Known for his historic map of the United States, Abel Buell never found the road to success.

Even in an age when many individuals practiced more than one trade, Abel Buell's résumé astonishes: goldsmith, silversmith, jeweler, lapidary, engraver, cartographer, inventor, businessman, privateer, coiner, armorer, textile factory owner and ... counterfeiter.

Buell achieved several notable firsts: His 1784 map of the United States was the first drawn and published by an American. He is regarded as the first person in America to design and make metal printing type, usually called typefounding. He also made some of the new republic's first coins.

Despite possessing such a multifaceted skill set, Buell restlessly leaped from dream to dream, constantly seeking the elusive big score. A 20th-century biographer, Lawrence Wroth, called him "a restless, unstable, inventive genius."

The Shape of a Nation

After the 1783 Treaty of Paris officially ended the American Revolution, Buell realized there would be a demand for U.S. maps. On March 31, 1784, he advertised that "Buel's [sic] Map of the United States of America, Laid down from the latest observations and best authorities, agreeable to the peace of 1783, is now published and ready for subscribers."

European cartographers had already produced some U.S. maps, but Buell promised that his was "the first [map of the United States] ever compiled, engraved, and finished by one man, and an American."

Printed in four sections, the hand-colored 41" x 46" map was also the first U.S. map copyrighted in the new nation, under Connecticut's copyright law, and it was considered the first map printed in America that showed the U.S. flag. However, it was not, as is sometimes claimed, the first to use the phrase "United States," according to Paul E. Cohen in September 2013 article on Buell for the *New England Quarterly*.

Buell's "best authorities" included earlier, well-regarded maps. He also consulted Colonial charters. Those of Virginia, Georgia and the Carolinas claimed their western boundaries ran to the Pacific Ocean, but Buell drew the line at the Mississippi River. In a patriotic gesture, he located the prime meridian as running through Philadelphia.

Buell's "first" claim hinges on publication dates. In the August 9, 1783, *Pennsylvania Packet*, military engineer William McMurray announced that he had drawn a map of "The United States According to the Definitive Treaty of Paris" and would print it as soon as he had 1,000 subscriptions. But subscriptions only dribbled in, and McMurray did not publish until December 17, 1784, Cohen explained.

There were at least three versions of the map, though it's unknown how well they sold or the price. Other cartographers soon published more accurate maps, pushing both Buell's and McMurray's maps into obscurity, Cohen wrote. Only seven fragile copies of Buell's are known to exist. (See sidebar on page 40.)

An Obscure Life

According to Lawrence C. Wroth's *Abel Buell of Connecticut: Silversmith, Type Founder and Engraver* (Wesleyan University Press, 1958), much about Buell's life is obscure. He was born on February 1, 1742, in Killingworth, Conn., near New Haven. He was an apprentice to Ebenezer Chittenden, a goldsmith and silversmith in nearby Madison.

After completing his apprenticeship, Buell married the first of his four wives and set up his own shop in 1762. He seemed to be on his way to a comfortable career when he was arrested for counterfeiting in December 1763.

Using his engraving skills, he had altered 2 shilling 6 pence Connecticut bills into 30-shilling notes. The penalty

called for cropping one ear, branding the letter "C" on his forehead, serving a lengthy prison sentence and forfeiting his property to reimburse victims.

Perhaps because he was only 21 with an otherwise clean record, Buell received some mercy when sentenced in March 1764. Only a tiny tip of his ear was cut off (and successfully reattached later), and the brand was high enough that his hair covered it. But he did go to jail and lose all his property, including tools and materials of his trade, Wroth wrote.

In May 1764, Buell petitioned Connecticut's Colonial assembly to pardon his "youthful follies" and set him free, though he had to post a bond and was forbidden to leave Killingworth. While restricted to the town, Buell invented a lapidary machine for cutting and polishing precious and semi-precious stones. The device received Connecticut's first patent. He also joined the local Sons of Liberty, according to the Library of Congress.

The assembly lifted the travel ban in October 1766, and he spent the next two to three years traveling Connecticut as a journeyman jeweler, lapidary, goldsmith and silversmith.

He moved to New Haven in 1769 and set up shop creating maps and charts, as well as diplomas for Yale University. He



Abel Buell's 1784 map of the United States is known as the first drawn and published by an American. It's also thought to be the first map printed in America that showed the U.S. flag.

also experimented with typefounding, making enough to print proofs of a short advertisement touting his accomplishment. The type was not perfect, and it is unknown if it appeared in any newspapers, but it marked the first known instance of typefounding in America, according to Wroth.

The assembly granted him a 100-pound, interest-free loan in 1769 to finance a type foundry, but that project never materialized. During and after the Revolution, Buell resumed typefounding to supply Connecticut printers whose old fonts were wearing out.

In February 1775, the New York printer and bookseller James Rivington sued Buell over a 500-pound debt, the origin of which is unknown. (Read more about Rivington in the September/October 2019 issue.)

Perhaps aware of the impending suit, Buell had fled to West Florida in December 1774 to avoid debtors' prison. The court took possession of his property to satisfy the debt in case the court ruled against Buell, but Rivington's suit ultimately failed. Buell's second wife, Aletta, ran the business while he was gone, and she made enough to repay the 100-pound loan from the assembly in 1777.

Official records indicate Buell was back in New Haven by 1778. Despite his financial straits, he had somehow found the money to become part owner of a sloop that was commissioned as a privateer on May 19, 1778.

This began a period of relative stability, when Buell maintained several businesses, Wroth wrote. He was an auctioneer, the owner of several packet boats sailing between New Haven and New London, and a merchant.



In 1787, Abell Buell's Connecticut copper mint procured a contract to produce U.S. pennies—called "fugio" cents. Buell invented a machine that could produce 120 coins per minute.

Map Millions

Interest in Abel Buell's U.S. map rose in 2010 after the New Jersey Historical Society put their copy up for auction at Christie's to stave off bankruptcy. Philanthropist David M. Rubenstein bought the map for $2,098,500—far above estimates of $500,000-$700,000. He then loaned the map to the Library of Congress. In November 2013, the library mounted an exhibition, "Mapping a New Nation: Abel Buell's Map of the United States, 1784," featuring the Buell creation as well as a number of other rare, important maps. The Buell map owned by Rubenstein still resides at the Library of Congress.

In late 1784 or early 1785, Buell became one of eight partners in "The Company for Coining Coppers," which won a government contract in 1787 to produce U.S. pennies. Buell devised a minting machine that could produce 120 coins per minute, according to the Library of Congress. However, lack of copper prevented the company from fulfilling the contract. Known as "Franklin" or "fugio" cents, these are now collector's items.

Scandal soon tinged the operation. Assistant Treasury Secretary William Duer was discovered to have solicited a bribe from one of the partners to award the contract, according to "William Duer and the Business of Government in the Era of the American Revolution," by Robert F. Jones in the July 1975 issue of *The William and Mary Quarterly*.

Production stopped in 1789, but Buell had already launched a new scheme. He had sailed to England and begun working at a cotton mill, where he learned the secrets of building and operating one. By 1793, he was back in the United States working at a mill near New York City.

In 1795, he returned to New Haven and built the area's second cotton mill. However, his timing was ill-fated. In 1789, Englishman Samuel Slater had brought his extensive knowledge of English mills to America and built one in Pawtucket, R.I. (Read more about Slater in the May/June 2015 issue.) This set off a textile production boom, and Buell's project soon faded away.

Final Years

After his cotton mill failed, Buell dabbled in a number of ventures. He resumed engraving and silversmithing and produced four communion cups for North Haven Congregational Church. He also invented a device to plant onions and corn.

In 1799, he and a partner, David Greenleaf, won a contract to supply 1,000 cavalry sabers to the U.S. government. These have become rare collector's items, according to *The Encyclopedia of the Wars of the Early American Republic*.

Little is known about his life in the 19th century. His third wife died in 1800 after 20 years of marriage and four children. Buell married his fourth wife in 1801, and she died in 1803. He moved several times but eventually returned to New Haven, where he died in the almshouse on March 10, 1822.

"Unfortunate in many things, Buell seems to have been favored beyond the run of mankind in the number of second chances that destiny held out to him," Wroth wrote. Unfortunately, those second chances turned out no better than the first ones.

Yet Buell in many ways embodies the clever, industrious Connecticut Yankee celebrated by Mark Twain—a man who could turn his hand to nearly any task, and who never said no to a beckoning opportunity. ✪

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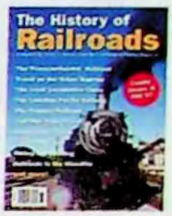


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WILLIAM PENN'S 'HOLY EXPERIMENT'

THOUGH FOUNDED ON TOLERANCE, COLONIAL PENNSYLVANIA ENDURED 80-PLUS YEARS OF **POLITICAL TURMOIL**

By Bill Hudgins

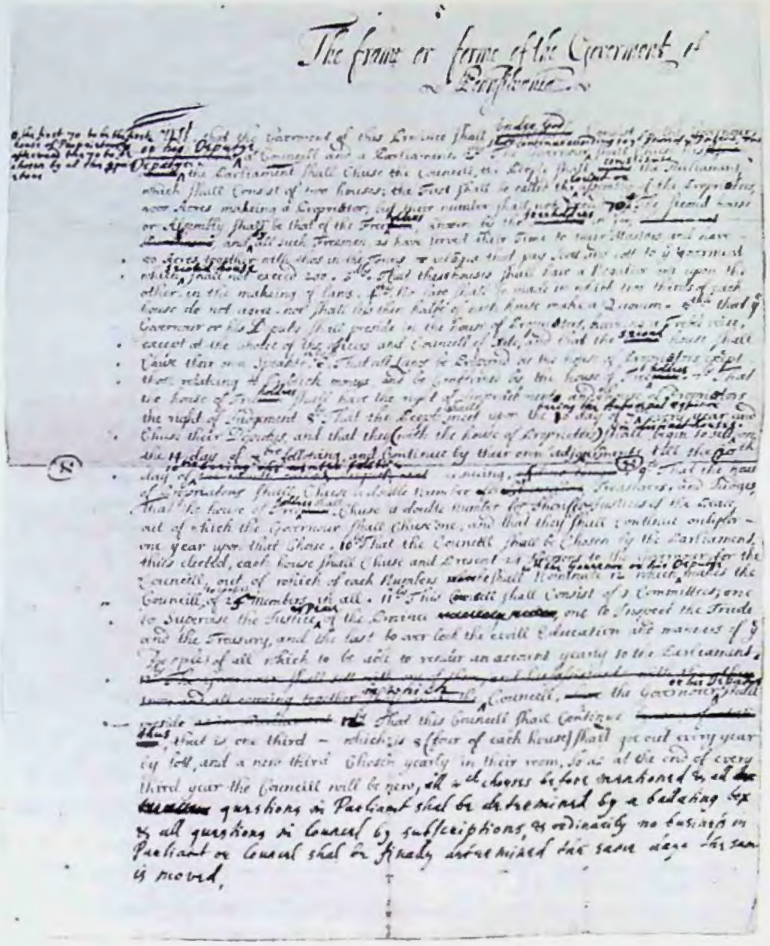
When William Penn founded the Colony of Pennsylvania, he called the venture a "Holy Experiment" that would guarantee religious tolerance and diversity in order to create a prosperous, peaceful community. Pennsylvania did become a haven for people of different faiths and origins, but those differences also contributed to political upheaval that would divide the Colony up to the American Revolution.

The 80-plus-year power struggle involved issues that also stoked Colonial dissatisfaction with English rule—unfair taxation, inadequate political representation, suppression of liberties and control from afar with little regard for local conditions. It even helped spark Benjamin Franklin's conversion from a loyal, if discontented, king's man to a Patriot.

Land for the Quakers

Pennsylvania's founding settled a debt King Charles II owed Penn's late, illustrious father, Admiral Sir William Penn. As a leading member of the persecuted Religious Society of Friends (known as the Quakers), the admiral's son had petitioned the king for land where the sect could live in peace. On March 4, 1681, King Charles granted him more than 45,000 square miles between New York and Maryland. First referred to as "Sylvania," meaning woods or forest in Latin, the king named the Colony

SARIN IMAGES / GRANGER


The first draft of the Frame of Government for the Pennsylvania Colony circa 1681. The document went through 17 drafts with the final one establishing one of the most conservative governments in the Colonies.

Pennsylvania—or Penn's Woods—in honor of Admiral Penn. The grant included older Swedish, Finnish and Dutch settlements in "the Lower Counties"—today's Delaware. At the time, an estimated 3,000 settlers already lived in the area that became Philadelphia, along with more than 2,500 American Indians, mostly the Leni Lenape tribe, according to "Pennsylvania (Founding)" by Stephanie Grauman Wolf in the *Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia*.

Pennsylvania was a proprietary Colony, that is, one owned and governed by an individual or a family. Proprietors were obliged to guarantee traditional English rights and liberties, and their actions and laws were subject to review by the crown, but otherwise the owners had considerable freedom in organizing and running their Colonies.

In April 1681, Penn appointed his cousin William Markham as deputy governor and sent him to America to organize the new Colony. Before leaving for the New World on August 30, 1682, Penn composed the Colony's original constitution, the "First Frame of Government."

The "First Frame" went through 17 drafts, evolving from a fairly conservative government structure to a much more liberal one that reflected Penn's earlier writings on government before cycling back into conservatism, according to "The Framing of Government in Pennsylvania: Ideas in Contact with Reality," by Gary B. Nash in the April 1966 issue of *The William and Mary Quarterly*.

The final document established one of the most conservative governments in the Colonies. Scholars believe Penn acquiesced to pressure from major investors and landowners in Pennsylvania, who wanted to protect their power against encroachment by "lower" classes, Nash explained.

In its most liberal draft, the "First Frame" provided for a governor and a bicameral legislature modeled somewhat on the English Parliament. Landowners who had bought 5,000 or more acres formed the upper house—the "Lords"—and had the power to appoint church and government officials. Property-owning males elected the lower house members—the "Commons"—who were mostly small landowners. The lower house had the exclusive right to initiate legislation.

The final draft concentrated nearly all executive, legislative and judicial powers in the hands of the Penn family and


A painting by Benjamin West shows William Penn negotiating a treaty with the Lenape (or Delaware) American Indians in 1682.

the provincial council, which was composed mostly of the wealthiest and largest landowners. This council had the exclusive right to propose legislation, virtually guaranteeing protection against overreach by the proprietor, as well lower house efforts to expand their powers.

Known as the General Assembly, the lower house had little power. Unlike the House of Commons in Parliament and the lower houses of some other Colonial legislatures, it could not initiate legislation, nor could it elect its own speaker. The General Assembly could only approve or reject laws proposed by the council, and it could meet only nine days a year, Nash explained.

Political Clashes Ignite

Penn arrived in Philadelphia on October 28, 1682, and took over as governor. One can only imagine his frustration when the first General Assembly met on December 4, 1682, and rejected the "First Frame" after debating the inequitable distribution of power.

Nash suggested that Penn may have expected the lower house to defer to the "wisdom, virtue, and ability" of their social superiors. But the lower house was dominated by Swedish, Dutch and English delegates who owed no special allegiance to Penn. Like the upper house, they also wanted to protect their rights, and they did not appreciate being asked to endorse their own marginalization.

The Assembly met again in 1683 and on April 2 passed a revised constitution called the "Second Frame of Government," which proved an unpopular compromise. It increased the lower house's power somewhat, but it continued to deny the right to make laws. The Second Frame gave Penn explicit veto power, but also required him to seek the council's "advice and consent" in most executive matters—a hedge against executive overreach.

"Already the Holy Experiment was in disarray, plagued by factionalism, disorderly pursuit of office, and acrimonious dispute over the proper form of government," Nash wrote.

After just two years, Penn returned to England in 1684, leaving behind political turmoil. At first, he authorized the council to govern in his place, but it was unable to quell the political unrest—or to collect Penn's rents, according to "Governor John Blackwell," by Nicholas Wainwright in the October 1950 issue of *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*. Penn next created a five-man commission that also failed.

Finally, in 1688, he appointed a former Puritan soldier, Captain John Blackwell, as governor. If anything, the political turbulence intensified during Blackwell's two-year tenure. As an outsider and a Puritan, he received little cooperation from the Quaker-dominated council, and the colonists resisted—and resented—his efforts to collect rents.

"I have to do with a people whom neither God nor man can prevayle [sic] with [for they] despise all Dignity and dominion that is not in themselves," Blackwell complained in a 1690 letter to Penn.

A New Charter

In 1688, King James II was overthrown in England's Glorious Revolution. In 1693, the crown took Pennsylvania away from Penn on suspicion of "treasonable association" with James II, according to the *Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia*.

The crown returned Pennsylvania to Penn in 1695, but the threat of a permanent royal takeover of the fractious colony remained. So, in 1696, Deputy Governor William Markham spearheaded another revision of the constitution in an effort to reduce the political infighting.

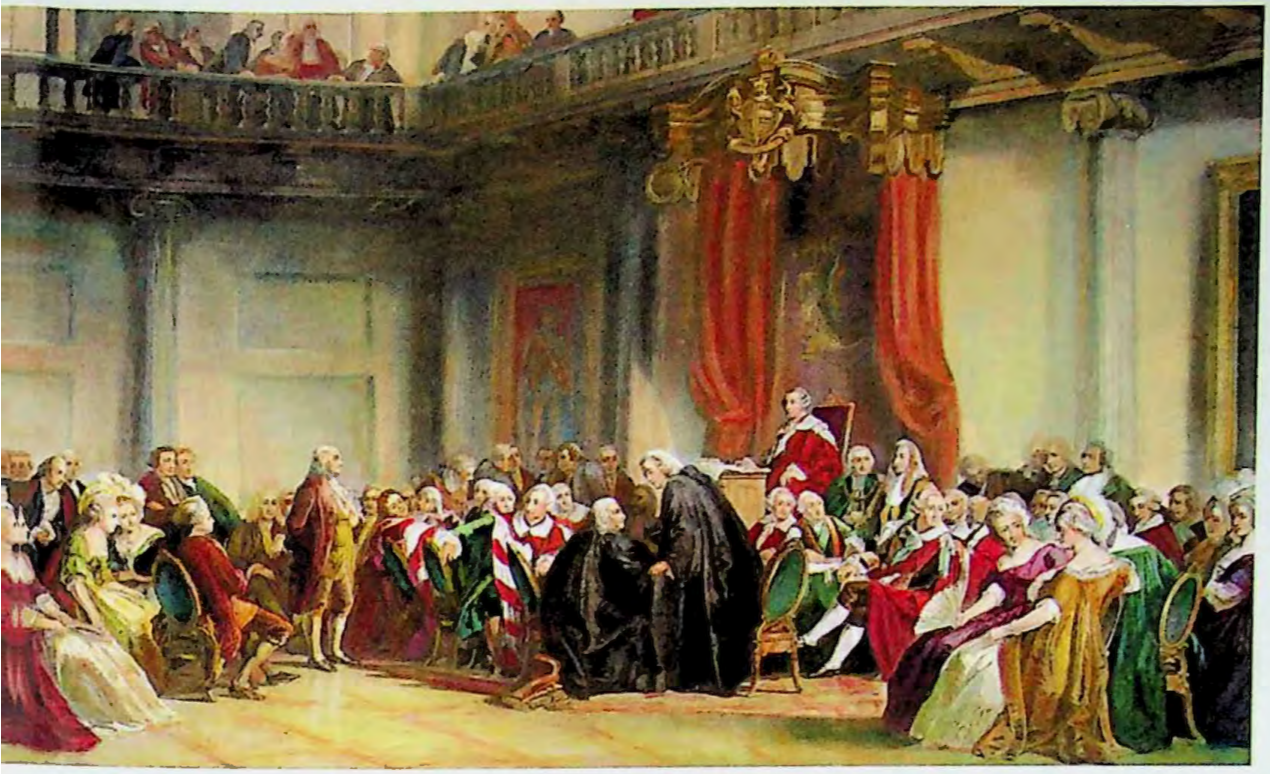
"Markham's Frame" expanded the Assembly's power somewhat, but it denied the vote to most non-Quakers in order to preserve Quaker representation and control. Penn refused to approve it because he thought it was too liberal, according to "Pennsylvania Charter of Privileges," by Linda A. Ries in the *Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia*.

Penn returned to Pennsylvania in 1699. Hoping to head off a royal takeover, he cooperated with the General Assembly in yet another revision. On October 28, 1701, the assembly passed the "Charter of Privileges," one of the most liberal constitutions in the Colonies.

The charter stripped the provincial council of its legislative role and created a unicameral legislature. The General Assembly could now initiate legislation and choose its own leaders. Religious liberty was affirmed, and the use of taxes to support religious institutions was banned. Any male Christian could hold office, regardless of land ownership, and the Lower Counties were authorized to create their own legislature.

"Among the more permissive of Colonial constitutions in British North America, the document guaranteed religious freedom, strengthened the separation of church and state, granted popularly elected officials the ability to enact laws, and balanced power between the offices of the governor, legislature and judiciary."

—Linda A. Ries, *Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia*



This 1859 steel engraving by Robert Whitechurch depicts Benjamin Franklin before the Lords of the Privy Council at London's Whitehall Chapel in 1774.

"Among the more permissive of Colonial constitutions in British North America, the document guaranteed religious freedom, strengthened the separation of church and state, granted popularly elected officials the ability to enact laws, and balanced power between the offices of the governor, legislature and judiciary," Ries explained.

The Franklin Connection

Financial problems forced Penn back to England in 1701. He died there on July 30, 1718, of complications from a stroke. The Charter of Privileges governed Pennsylvania politics until 1776, though it did not end the friction. Factions developed. The proprietary party included Penn's heirs (who had left the Religious Society of Friends for the Anglican Church), his appointed officials and the provincial council. They endeavored to maintain the proprietor's power and shield the Penns' property against taxation.



After his death in 1718, William Penn's family retained ownership of the Pennsylvania Colony until the American Revolution.

The anti-proprietary party, also called the Quaker party, dominated the General Assembly. Its followers included Quakers as well as other non-Quaker groups such as frontier settlers who felt the proprietary government ignored their concerns and disproportionately represented the eastern settlements without a way to incorporate the west as it was settled. They hoped to severely limit or overthrow hereditary control, impose taxes on the proprietors' lands, and take control of spending.

Pennsylvania politics reached a turning point in 1751 when Benjamin Franklin was elected to his first term in the General Assembly. Franklin was already renowned for his writings about government when the General Assembly appointed him as its clerk in 1736, a position he held until 1750. From 1751–1764, he served in an elected position, representing Philadelphia City, and he was elected again in 1773 and 1775.

By this time, frontier defense and taxation dominated the political agenda. Defense was a complex issue. The proprietary party supported strengthening Pennsylvania's military capacity, but it opposed taxing the Penn family's land holdings to help pay for it, even after the French and Indian War broke out, according to J. A. Leo Lemay's *The Life of Benjamin Franklin (Volume 3): Soldier, Scientist, and Politician, 1748–1757* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2008).

The Quaker-dominated General Assembly split over defense funding. Some pacifist members opposed appropriating any money on principle, while others supported funding as long as they did not have to serve. Non-Quaker assembly members generally supported funding, as did Franklin.

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Unknown to the Assembly, Penn's son Thomas, who lived in England and was chief proprietor, had secretly instructed his governors to veto any measures that taxed family lands or that did not give him or his appointed governors control over public funds, Lemay wrote. Accordingly, successive governors vetoed defense appropriation bills in 1753, 1754, 1755 and 1756 with no explanation.

Fed up with the vetoes, the Assembly sent Franklin to England in 1757 as its agent to lobby against proprietary government and the Penns' refusal to pay their fair share of taxes. After lengthy negotiations, Franklin succeeded in striking a deal that would allow the Assembly to tax Penns' lands, but the proprietor remained firmly in charge.



Thomas Penn was chief proprietor of Pennsylvania after his father's death. In 1756, he tried unsuccessfully to remove the Quakers from power in the Colony.

Franklin returned home in 1762 and was elected Assembly speaker in early 1764. He and his then-close friend Joseph Galloway circulated a petition calling for a royal governor, but few people wanted to publicly oppose the Penns. Sensing an opening, the proprietary party put together a coalition of Quakers, German Lutherans and Scots-Irish Presbyterians that voted Franklin out of office in a rough-and-tumble election in the fall of 1764.

Despite this defeat, the Assembly sent Franklin to London again as its agent to keep pushing for a royal government. But Franklin's priorities had shifted. "Until then a contented Englishman in outlook, primarily concerned with Pennsylvania provincial politics, he distrusted popular movements and saw little purpose to be served in carrying principle to extremes," according to the National Archives' biographical sketch of Franklin.

Some historians would not label Franklin a "contented Englishman," citing his 1754 Albany Plan of Union for the Colonies as an early example of Colonial thinking, and the Stamp Act of 1765 certainly accelerated his discontent. "Until the issue of parliamentary taxation undermined the old alliances, his purpose throughout the years at London in fact had been displacement of the Penn family administration by royal authority—the conversion of the province from a proprietary to a royal colony," the National Archives biography stated.

Parliament repealed the Stamp Act in 1766, and Franklin and his fellow agent, Richard Jackson, spent ever more time protesting English actions against the Colonies. The Penns controlled Pennsylvania until 1776 when the "Holy Experiment" ended. The harmonious society Penn envisioned did not fully materialize, but he did create a foundation for the religious freedom later embodied in the U.S. Constitution. ✪

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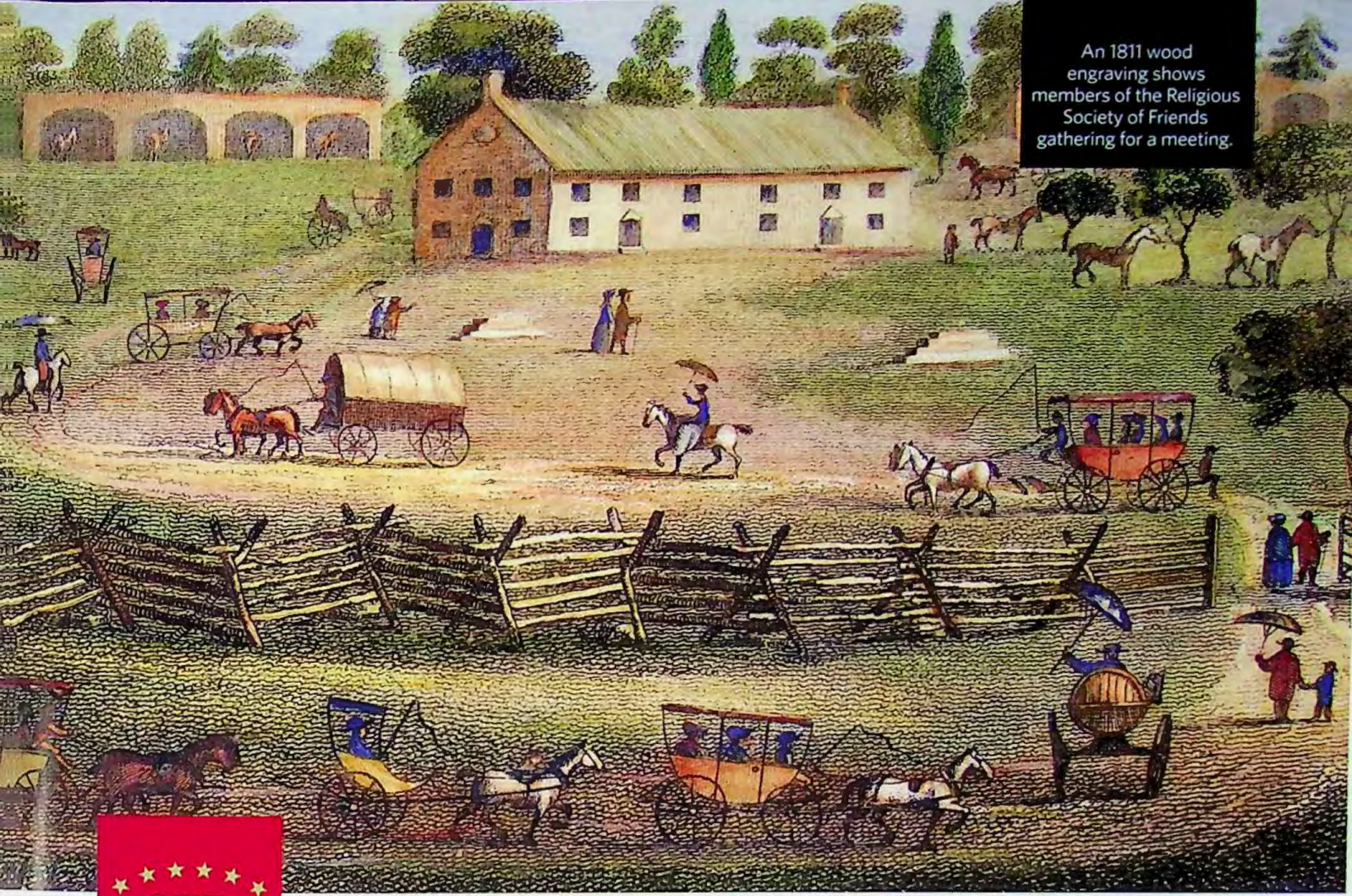
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An 1811 wood engraving shows members of the Religious Society of Friends gathering for a meeting.

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OUR PATRIOTS

TIMOTHY SMITH, Quaker, Teamster, Patriot

By Ellen E. Stanley

The Patriot Timothy Smith was a lifelong member of the Religious Society of Friends, a religious group informally known as Quakers. His commitment to pacifism, one of the tenets of Quakerism, was put to the test when the Revolutionary War started in 1775. Believing that war and conflict were against God's wishes, Quakers disowned some of Smith's extended family members for bearing arms or supporting war measures. At age 32, Smith decided to remain faithful to his religion while demonstrating allegiance to the Patriot cause by joining the Continental Army in a non-combatant role: as a teamster responsible for transporting vital supplies to military forces.

Early Life and Marriage

Timothy Smith, the son of Anthony and Lydia Willets Smith, was born January 25, 1747, in Monmouth, N.J., according to the date given in the official minutes of the Little Egg Harbor Quaker Monthly Meeting. He was a sixth-generation colonist. An ancestor, William Smith, arrived in Boston from Gloucestershire, England, in 1635. Though this ancestor was most likely not a Quaker, Timothy Smith's father was. The family moved to Shrewsbury, N.J., and in 1767, records show that Smith was a witness to a Quaker marriage there.

Smith married Sarah Willets, a fifth-generation colonist, around 1768–1770, probably in Shrewsbury. They were second cousins, and their extended families had known each other for several generations. Sarah's family had been practicing Quakers since 1665, when her ancestor Mary Willet became a Quaker minister in Jericho, N.Y. It is plausible that Smith and Sarah had known each other their whole lives, as both grew up in the same Quaker community.

Sometime in the 1770s, they moved to Burlington County in New Jersey, and they had seven children: Richard and Micajah were born before the Revolutionary War broke out; Anthony was born in 1777; and Timothy, Daniel, Sarah and James were all born in the 1780s.

Wagons to the Rescue

When the Revolutionary War began, one of General George Washington's enormous challenges involved transportation—specifically, how to deliver guns, ammunition, food and other essential supplies to his troops. Some travel between the Colonies took place by water along the Atlantic seaboard, but when it came to overland travel, there were no major roads in the Colonies, and the roads that did exist were in poor condition.

One solution came in the form of the Conestoga wagon, which originated in southeastern Pennsylvania in the early 18th century. English and German (Pennsylvania Dutch) immigrants used the wagon-building skills they'd brought with them to develop a vehicle suitable for America's primitive roads. The Conestoga—carefully crafted with a curved body and outward slanting ends—was able to withstand constant jostling over rutted Colonial roads and rocky terrain. The wagon's large wheels allowed these rugged vehicles to cross deep streams while keeping cargo dry. Pulled by teams of four to seven horses, the wagon bed could haul as much as five tons of cargo, which had to include fodder for the horses, a considerable part of the load. (Learn more about these "ships of inland commerce" in the July/August 2018 issue.)

Though these hardy wagons were an important part of the transportation puzzle, there were few skilled teamsters to drive them or wheelwrights and blacksmiths to maintain them. Attempts to use Continental Army infantrymen failed, as those soldiers lacked the skills needed to drive the wagons and care for the horses. To solve the issue, General Washington approved a proposal to enlist teamsters for the duration of the war, creating a professional organization to deliver supplies in a timely manner. A Wagon Department, subordinate to the Quartermaster General, was created in 1777 with full responsibility for overland transportation.

On September 15, 1779, Smith joined Captain Israel Burrows' Team Brigade, part of the Wagon Department. Burrows' Brigade consisted of eight four-horse wagons maintained in Trenton, N.J. In 1780, Smith enlisted again for six to nine months. By 1780, according to historian Erna Risch in her book, *Supplying Washington's Army* (University of Michigan Library, 1981), "the Wagon Department had 11 deputy wagonmasters general, 108 men specifically enlisted as wagonmasters, three soldiers serving as wagonmasters, 156 enlisted wagoners, 104 wagoners taken from among the soldiery, and 272 hired wagoners."

Post-War Life

Not much is known about Smith's day-to-day service as a teamster, but after the war, he and his family lived in Burlington County until they moved to Washington County, Pa., in 1789. The Smiths and their seven children were enumerated in the U.S. census of 1790 in Franklin Township, Fayette County, Pa. In 1794, they moved to Redstone Township in Fayette County, where land records indicate Smith bought and sold large land holdings. Sarah died there in 1803.

Five years after Sarah's death, the Quaker Redstone Monthly Meeting granted Smith permission to return to Shrewsbury and marry Hannah Williams, who was 15 years his junior. It is likely that they knew each other when Smith lived in Shrewsbury, as they attended the same Quaker meetings. He stayed in Shrewsbury for two years, and they were married there in 1810 in a Quaker ceremony. After the marriage, Smith sold his properties in Fayette County, and they moved to Cumberland Township, Greene County, Pa., where records show he purchased around 400 acres between 1810 and 1822.

Smith died in Greene County in 1822 at age 75. On April 19, 1822, executors Daniel Smith and Job Garey filed the inventory of his considerable estate, which included a horse, cattle, books and a bookcase, a desk and other furnishings. The inventory also showed stock in the Monongahela Bank as well as debts owed to him.

After he died, Hannah went to live with one of Smith's sons by his first marriage, Micajah, and his wife Esther in Gladesville, W.Va. Hannah died there in 1842 and is buried near the couple in the Gladesville graveyard. ○

Ellen E. Stanley, member of Abigail Wright Chamberlin Chapter, Melbourne, Fla., is a descendant of Timothy Smith.

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